





# Ministry suspends 900 staff in benefits offices

By Donald MacIntyre and Pat Healy

The Government line against the Civil Service unions hardened further yesterday when the Department of Employment issued suspension notices to more than 900 staff in Scottish unemployment benefit offices.

The move came shortly before the Prime Minister infuriated union leaders by telling the Commons that with increased unemployment and backdating to April the offer to Civil Servants worked out at 11 per cent over and above last year.

The staff formally given suspension notices in Scotland had been refusing to make out benefit payments by hand under emergency procedures established because of the strike by computer staff at Livingston, near Edinburgh, and Reading.

As the department reported that seven offices were closed and a further 41 unable to provide adequate service, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, said in a statement: "We cannot tolerate a situation in which staff refuse to carry out their duties appropriate to their grades under the emergency procedures while continuing to receive full pay."

About 100,000 unemployed have been unable to get their national insurance benefits this week because of the intensification of the strike, which has stopped three benefit computers.

Another 35,000 others claiming child benefit will not receive their order books in two weeks' time, and 125,000 people due to retire in the next four months will not receive pensions.

International and domestic flights are likely to face serious disruption today as air traffic control staff at Heathrow and the West Drayton air traffic control centres reenter the dispute.

## Top jobs are still going to Oxbridge

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Oxbridge candidates last year again accounted for three-fifths of the external entrants to the administration trainee grade of the Civil Service, the entry point for "high-fliers" destined for rapid promotion to the highest echelons within Whitehall. Yet only 5 per cent of graduates come from those universities.

One in five of a total of 497 applicants from Oxbridge was administration trainee places, compared with one in 33 of a total of nearly 2,000 applicants from other universities and polytechnics.

Former pupils of independent and direct grant schools again accounted for half of all successful applicants, although they make up only 7 per cent of all pupils. Only 10 applicants from those schools won places, compared with one in 20 of applicants from maintained schools.

The highest success rate (22 per cent) was for those who had been to a direct grant or independent school, followed by Oxbridge, then a combination of maintained and independent (11 per cent), direct grant and non-Oxbridge (4 per cent), maintained and non-Oxbridge (3 per cent), and independent school and non-Oxbridge (2 per cent).

Of 146 successful candidates, only 18 had degrees in science and technology, 36 had degrees in the social sciences, and 90 had arts degrees.

After several years of falling short of its target, the Civil Service has begun to attract the calibre and quantity of qualified applicants it needs (Peter Hennessy writes).

Figures published by the Civil Service Commission today show that last year government departments had 30 vacancies for senior accountants and accountants. Eighteen people were appointed and a further 12 recommended for appointment from 351 applicants.

Reflecting the same trend, the Exchequer and Audit Department, which provides the Commons Public Accounts Committee with annual accounts, had 109 vacancies for government auditors last year and filled them all.

Civil Service Commission, Annual Report 1980 (Civil Service Commission, Alton, Basingstoke, Hampshire).

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## I will not crawl, dropped MP says

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

In a bitter attack on the Labour Party's new reselection process, Mr Eric Ogden, MP for Liverpool, West Derby, who was rejected by his constituency party last Sunday, told fellow MPs in the Parliamentary Labour Party last night: "There was a coup. The wound was deep, but not fatal."

He said he had been told that if he had kept his head down and not upset the opposition, he would have been elected. He said he would not be a member of the party and would not be a candidate for the party.

Mr Ogden, who has represented the constituency for 17 years, said he could confirm that those who stood and fought their ground could get elected. "I can confirm that there is a serious problem and I believe it extends right through the Parliamentary Labour Party and all the way up to, and including, Michael Foot," he said. "It did not exclude some other members of the national executive."

He had begun his speech cheerfully by saying that reports of his political demise in West Derby were at best exaggerated, at worst premature. "Those who succeeded can be expected to make my political life in the constituency party more and more difficult, and they are the ones who would be most pleased to drive me out of the constituency or the Labour Party," he said.

Three of the nominees for West Derby had fought and lost elections, and moved on to safe seats. The selected prospective candidate is better at winning a selection conference than he is at winning elections.

Carpet-bagging may be popular and temporarily profitable but that is not my way. The constituency will provide means by which those who have been selected, or re-elected, can still be constitutionally de-selected.

On Sunday he was rejected in favour of Mr Robert Wareing, aged 30, a polytechnic lecturer who is a supporter of Mr Woodhouse, and was twice defeated by the Liberals at Liverpool, Edge Hill.

A plan to enable a future Labour government to have a firmer grip on the Civil Service, for the purpose of implementing its manifesto policies more effectively has been presented to Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, by Mr John Silkin, shadow leader of the House, and Mr Charles Morris, his French assistant.

The mechanism they recommended for the future political control of the Whitehall machine is similar to the French system of a ministerially appointed team to work alongside permanent officials.

Mr Silkin, who has been given the task by Mr Foot of planning a reform of the Civil Service, said yesterday he foresaw about 17 Cabinet ministers sharing a running team of six advisers.

Four of the advisers, including a director who would hold the rank of permanent secretary, would be appointed from outside the Civil Service. Two volunteers sympathetic to the minister's views would be sought from inside the department to complete the total.

Mr Silkin said the next Labour Government would have to enable shadow ministers in opposition to play French-style cabinets on the same scale. At a change of government, a Cabinet minister's team would move from Whitehall to Westminster, including a director and two members from the Civil Service.

Mr Silkin explained: "I do not want a politicised Civil Service. I want the Civil Service to be a team that the elected representatives tell them their policy is."

## Silkin plan to curb Whitehall

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Chancellor, last night voiced the growing Labour fear that the emergence of the new Democratic Party will prevent the return of a future Labour government.

In a bitter attack on the new party, Mr Shore said: "Whether they intend it or not, the Social Democrats are doing us a disservice. They are in reality the auxiliaries of the worst government we have had this century."

Mr Shore, who was opposing a motion at the Cambridge Union favouring the realignment of British politics, said that the Prime Minister's only hope was that the anti-Tory tide would flow not to the candidates of the Opposition, who alone could form an alternative government, but would be dispersed and rendered harmless by the intervention of a new army of SDP candidates.

"This is the political reality of their intervention. There is not the slightest possibility of their being able to form an alternative government themselves—without or without Mr Steel's Liberal circus."

Reflecting an opinion that is rapidly gaining credence among Labour MPs, Mr Shore continued: "There is the possibility that they will sufficiently divide the Labour vote to allow Thatcher to win the election. That is the danger. That is the danger to this country."

Mr Shore said the SDP and Liberal espousal of proportional representation reflected the reality of their prospects and their own self-interest. "They know very well they have no chance of forming a majority, and if they did, their espousal of proportional representation would be the first casualty."

Speaking in favour of the motion, Lord Kennet, the former Labour peer who is now a member of the SDP, said the realignment of British politics had already begun with the 50,000 people who had joined the party in its first few weeks.

"The Labour Party, from which most of us came is no longer a place for democrats," he said.

## Britain should disarm alone, town hall staff say

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, Blackpool

The National and Local Government Officers' Association, the traditionally moderate union that represents 780,000 town hall staff, yesterday became the first big union to adopt a policy supporting unilateral nuclear disarmament.

It also agreed to support any member who refused on the ground of conscience, to take part in civil defence exercises in preparation for a nuclear attack.

The decision by the union's conference surprised many union leaders who had been confident of preserving the Nalpo policy of opposition to nuclear weapons while eschewing a commitment to unilateralism.

The union, Britain's fourth largest, has now become the standard bearer of the growing anti-nuclear campaign in the trade union movement, although the Transport and General Workers' Union, the largest union, is expected to adopt a similar policy at its biennial delegate conference in two weeks.

The unilateralist policy was opposed by the Nalpo executive—but the conference approved a substantial majority motion supported by many branches which also called on the union to affiliate to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Earlier this week the conference of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, the third largest, expressed its disavowal of Trident and cruise missiles but pulled back from commitment to unilateral disarmament.

Later the conference adopted a policy on civil defence that could reduce the effectiveness of nuclear attack planning exercises.

The conference decision stated: "There is no defence against nuclear war and preparations of this kind can only serve to heighten the risk of disaster by encouraging people to accept that such a war is inevitable, and can be survived."

## Solicitors held under Terrorism Act after Belfast jailbreak

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Five men, including two solicitors and a trainee solicitor, were being questioned by Royal Ulster Constabulary detectives last night after the escape by eight suspected IRA prisoners from the Crumlin Road jail, in Belfast. The five were arrested in the city.

They were being held under section 12 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act at the Castlebragh detention centre, in the city.

As an intense search for the wanted men continued across Ulster, with the greatest security checks on the border routes, the RUC refused to name the men being held. They said they never gave the names of people being questioned.

However, one of the men was named in the House of Commons. He is Mr Oliver Kelly, aged 34, who has represented several of the men in the M60 machine-gun murder trial, which has been going on for five weeks at the court in the Crumlin Road.

Mr Kelly is a graduate of Queen's University, Belfast, and has been a practising solicitor in the city for 10 years, specialising in criminal law.

Mr Ciaran Steele, a colleague in his practice, who is a trainee solicitor in his early twenties and also a graduate of Queen's University, is another of the men being held.

The other man named is Mr Joseph Rice, a newly qualified solicitor, who also works with a Belfast solicitors' firm and was representing some of the escaped men.

The Provisional IRA say the men are in the safety of the Belfast Brigade. Security forces do not think the have left the city. Meanwhile the police and Army continue their manhunt with road blocks in parts of Belfast and on the main routes across the border into the Irish Republic. The Gardaí have been alerted and a close watch is being kept on harbours and airports.

The police were particularly active yesterday in the republican strongholds in west Belfast, with many side roads closed as they stopped traffic. Taxi drivers protested when road blocks went up, but many it was clear that the eight men were quickly becoming folk heroes.

## WANTED

These men, who were in custody charged with serious terrorist offences, escaped from Crumlin Road Jail on the afternoon Wednesday 11th June 1981.



One of the 20,000 "wanted" posters being distributed in Northern Ireland.

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## Shore attacks SDP as Tory auxiliaries

By Our Political Staff

Mr David Steel told the Social Democrats last night to make up their minds and choose a leader.

The Liberal Party leader said that he found the collective leadership of the SDP to be a slow, cumbersome and rather frustrating mechanism. The party's leadership duties are shared by Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr Roy Jenkins, Dr David Owen, MP, and Mr William Rogers, MP.

Interviewed on the BBC 2 programme, *The Pursuit of Power*, Mr Steel disclosed that he had privately told the Social Democrats that they should make a choice, and he did not mind saying it publicly. They must resolve themselves sooner or later, and obviously the sooner the better.

Mr Steel praised the decision of Mr Roy Jenkins to stand in the West-Downing by-election. When asked whether Mr Jenkins was embracing the SDP's leadership, he agreed that it was possible.

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## Esso offers pay for more mph

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Esso Petroleum offering its motor drivers pay rises of £18 a week to drive into Easter on the motorways. The company wants delivery men to average 36 miles an hour.

The offer is part of a productivity scheme on which about 1,000 drivers are to be later by secret ballot. If accepted it will raise earnings to about £130 a week.

The drivers, who belong to the Transport and General Workers' Union, are being asked to reduce journey times to make more deliveries can be made in normal working time. At present drivers on some motorway routes average only 20 mph for a trip.

Fast journey times would cut overtime in the company's tanker operation by up to 5 per cent. Other productivity concessions sought by Esso are designed to make the whole scheme self-financing. One controversial aspect is the phasing out of 10 per cent of jobs among drivers and petrol depot workers. As many as 180 jobs could go.

Esso's offer of £18 a week more is on basic rates of £105 for the drivers, whose actual earnings, with overtime and shift premiums, would be about £130 to £170-£180.

The company is also talking to the unions on other productivity schemes.

## Warning of naval crisis

From Our Correspondent, Portsmouth

Mr Keith Speed, the former Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Navy, said yesterday that the controversy over defence could lead to the Government's gravest crisis yet.

Speaking at Portsmouth, he said he believed the Government would hold a two-day debate on defence before the summer recess.

He added: "Feelings are running high in the party. Many MPs on the Conservative back benches are very concerned about downgrading our maritime capability and running down the Royal Navy."

"I think it is quite possible, depending on what the Defence Secretary says in the debate, that a number of my colleagues and myself could vote against Mr Nott if we do not like his statement."

"I think, in terms of backbenchers defying the front bench, it could turn out to be the Government's biggest crisis."

Mr Speed said that the dockyard at Portsmouth and Chatham might face closure. He added that the Government would close Portsmouth dockyard despite its investment of millions of pounds aimed at enabling the yard to support maintenance work.

Work started last year on a £75m fleet maintenance base at Portsmouth dockyard.

No way to treat Navy, page 14

## Dilemmas for media

By a Staff Reporter

The technological revolution poses dilemmas for anyone, Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman of Times Newspapers, Holdings Ltd, and chairman of Reuters, said yesterday.

Addressing the annual meeting of Reuters at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, he said the dilemma for the newspaper publisher was whether to put more money into new presses or to make long-term investments in video systems to protect, for example, revenue from classified advertising.

He is anxious whether all this will produce government interference in the free press.

Sir Denis said the television executive wondered whether the entertainment side of television would move into cable and other technologies, and whether news and information would have a larger role in the broadcasting system.

## MORE CHARGES IN MURDER CASE

Richard Barnes, aged 21, an office fitter, of no fixed address, who is accused of murdering a woman whose body was found in the back of a burnt-out car, was further charged at Birmingham Magistrates' Court yesterday with kidnapping and unlawfully imprisoning the woman, Mrs Heather Bridge.

He was also further charged with wounding Mr Richard Coates of Bristol, and kidnapping Mr Christopher Rudman, of Telford, both on March 24.



Mr Haughey (left) and Dr Fitzerald voting yesterday.

## High turnout as Irish electors defy rain

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

The Irish Republic's 2,250,000 voters went to the polls in driving rain yesterday to elect the twenty-second Dail. The turnout was high, possibly well over 70 per cent.

Last-minute opinion polls put Fianna Fail and the combined forces of Fine Gael and the Labour Party virtually neck and neck. The nine 11-block candidates, four of them on hunger strike, are not expected to have performed well.

The key issues in the campaign were jobs and prices, with Northern Ireland and the Maze crisis low on the electorate's list of priorities. Whoever runs the next Parliament, which reassembles on June 30, will face grave economic problems. A supplementary budget later in the year to raise more taxes looks certain.

It is the first time Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister, and Dr Garret FitzGerald have faced the electorate as party leaders. Mr Haughey, of Fianna Fail, has said throughout the campaign that he was seeking a personal mandate to continue to try to solve the Northern Ireland question.

Dr FitzGerald, of Fine Gael, concentrated almost entirely on economic issues making only one speech about Ulster.

Mr Haughey has many opponents within his party and it is clear that his future as leader will be in serious danger. The hardline republican wing is bitterly disappointed that he has not been more critical of the British Government over the Maze crisis.

Counting begins today in the 41 constituencies, but the final results are not expected until tomorrow. The new Dail will have 166 candidates, 18 more than at the time of the last general election, in 1977, as a result of boundary changes that take account of the increased population.

## Ministers to study report on battered baby's death

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Ministers at the Department of Health and Social Security asked yesterday for copies of the independent inquiry report on the death of Maria Melmed, the 11-month-old baby who died in 1978 after being severely battered by her father.

The report, believed to be the twentieth in 10 years on the death of a battered child, also criticized the failings of the health services in the early stages of the child's short life. That, too, was worrying ministers.

The department is preparing a review of the lessons to be learned from the various inquiries on child deaths. It is expected to be published this year. Sir George Young, Under-Secretary of State for Social Services, has also promised a new practical manual for field workers on handling cases of child abuse.

Sir George said yesterday that his department was going to have previous reports on child deaths "with a fine red comb" to look for common factors.

Local health authorities in south-east London, where Maria was born and died, are responding rapidly to the report. The local family practitioner committee, which would be responsible for implementing any advice to doctors following the report, are to consider the implications on July 7.

The committee have already circulated guidance to doctors on what to do when they suspect child abuse, including the advice that they should immediately contact the local paediatrician.

The report on Maria's death criticized her family doctor for not passing on his suspicions that she might be a battered child, for failing to respond immediately to a health visitor's call when she found the baby bruised, and for not attending a case conference on Maria's grounds that it was a "waste of time."

The committee will consider whether it is practicable to have family doctors attend all case conferences on child abuse on one of their patients. Their view is that doctors do not attend because of pressures on their time, rather than through any disbelief in the value of such conferences.

Meanwhile a report on a proposal to put more social workers into child abuse cases is being prepared by Southwark social services department. If its views are accepted, however, support for other groups, including the elderly, would have to be reduced.

## TOP TOWER OPENED BY THE QUEEN

The Queen opened Britain's tallest office building yesterday to the sound of fire alarms. As she finished her opening speech at the 600ft National Westminster Tower, in the City of London, the building's fire alarm went off by the heat from the television lamps.

The tower, in Old Broad Street, the banking group's growing international section.

The Queen unveiled a plaque and said: "The growth and success of your international operations command worldwide respect, and the tower can only be enhanced now they are accommodated in such a fine headquarters."

After visiting the mail and translation department on the fourth floor, the Queen took the lift to the roof to be shown the panoramic view of London and the surrounding countryside.

Architects for the development were Richard Seifert and Partners and the main contractor was John Mowlem. Work on the tower began in 1971 and it was occupied last year. About 2,500 staff will be housed there.

## Courageous woman PC routed mob

A judge yesterday praised a police woman's "outstanding courage" in routing a mob of 30 drunken football fans who were attacking an injured man.

Judge Owen Stable called Woman Police Constable Joanne Shepherd, aged 34, to the Central Criminal Court for the commendation. Last week he jailed and fined three Sheffield Wednesday supporters involved in an incident, which included an attack on two off-duty police men.

He told them the people of London were "sick and tired" of violence and terror in the streets after matches. Drunken louts behaved like "primal savages."

WPC Shepherd waded into the mob, near King's Cross station, in north London, when she saw them hitting a man on the ground with a tennis racket.

She reached the man, grabbed the racket, chased the fleeing fans and helped to arrest two of them.

Judge Stable told the 5ft-4in, eight-stone constable: "At all times you were heavily outnumbered but you did not bestir or delay for a second."

## Nurses may protest on pay

If they reject the 6 per cent offer.

Nurses said possible action might involve demonstrations, refusal to carry out non-nursing duties and refusal to work on wards unless fully trained staff were present.

The Royal College of Nursing and the Confederation of Health Service Employees are also consulting their members on whether to accept the 6 per cent offer.

The National Union of Public Employees yesterday advised 1,500 members in nursing to reject a 6 per cent pay offer and consider "protest action" in an attempt to improve it.

This came after a firm refusal by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, to allow nurses to break Government cash limits.

Nurses' nurses and nursing auxiliaries are being asked what action they wish to take.

## Science report is on page 4

Overseas selling prices  
Belgium 37.20; Britain 38.00; France 38.00; Germany 38.00; Italy 38.00; Japan 38.00; Netherlands 38.00; Portugal 38.00; Spain 38.00; Sweden 38.00; Switzerland 38.00; United States 38.00; West Germany 38.00; Yugoslavia 38.00.



## Ambulancemen warned against unofficial walkout

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Union leaders yesterday tried again to prevent a crisis in the London ambulance service on Monday, as a further 300 ambulancemen went on an all-out one-day strike in two regions of Scotland.

Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, sent a circular to London ambulance branches emphasizing that the call by senior shop stewards for all-out action on Monday, including a ban on emergency calls, did not have the approval of the union's executive.

The only hope of averting a widening of the dispute involving the country's 17,000 ambulancemen appeared last night to rest with the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, which held exploratory talks with area health authority representatives.

Acas was also in touch by telephone with union officials and was hoping to arrange further early talks with the union side to find whether there might be any basis for conciliation.

Police yesterday stepped in to provide emergency cover throughout Lancashire and the Forth Valley areas after 280 ambulancemen walked out on a 24-hour all-out strike.

## Pennine rail link to close

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

The Woodhead freight line, a trans-Pennine rail route, is to close despite the findings of a public inquiry organized by the National Union of Railway men, British Rail announced yesterday.

The inquiry into the future of the line, between Sheffield and Manchester, was held in Sheffield last month, and the findings were that BR should keep the line open at least until a decision is made on electrification.

BR in Sheffield said that it was not a party to the inquiry. "We plan to close the route from the beginning of next month and we see no reason for that to change."

BR claim the route is losing money and there are better routes across the Pennines, but opponents accuse them of using misleading figures.

## Universities defend UGC part in cuts

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

University vice-chancellors are vigorously defending the University Grants Committee (UGC), the body poised to axe large sections of the university system. The letters informing universities of the size of their cuts, with advice on what should be axed, are due to go out at the end of this month.

Sir Alec Morrison, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol and chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, has written to Mr Neil Kinnock, opposition spokesman on education, denying his recent allegation that the UGC "seems to have abandoned any pretensions to an independent role between government and the universities", and was "now simply the executor of punitive cuts in higher education".

Sir Alec said "that the universities had every reason to suppose that the Government was forcing the UGC to act in an intolerable manner. However, as a matter of constitutional propriety, it had never been challenged that it was for the Government and not the UGC, to determine the total resources to be made available to the universities."

He said: "All we can expect of the UGC is that they should advise as strongly as they can concerning the inadequacy of this. But once those limits have been set, I am sure the universities would much prefer the consequent distribution of resources to be in the hands of the UGC rather than those of the Department of Education and Science."

For that reason, the vice-chancellors did not agree with colleagues in the Association of University Teachers had little chance of success in what were very tough examinations later on.

In the country as a whole 60 per cent of students failed to pass the final qualifying examination. It was very wasteful, he went on, and the institute was encouraging firms to weed out likely failures after the first year. Later the institute denied it had given such encouragement.

Mr Woodley also claimed there was nothing new in the line, taken by the firm.



The Duke of Wellington at Euston, London, yesterday in the cab of an electric locomotive to which he gave his name.

## Way sought to speed planning

By Our Planning Reporter

The Government is anxious to make greater use of special development orders to speed up planning decisions. Provision for such orders, subject to the consent of Parliament, is made in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.

A circular sent to local authority associations and to nearly 50 professional, business and environmental bodies says that Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, would like to examine the possibility of making fuller use of the provision.

It suggests that special development orders might be appropriate, for example, to the construction and extension of industrial estates; the designation of industrial improvement areas; the building of housing estates in areas where the local authority is anxious to stimulate development; and certain urban sites where the developer was prepared to invite open design competition.

The purpose would be to stimulate development by providing the developer with the prospect of speed and certainty of decision with a minimum of red tape, the circular states.

## Police warning after killing in cemetery

By Stewart Tessler, Crime Reporter

The attacker who killed Mrs Ethel Page, aged 75, as she tended relatives' graves in Belling and Old Brentford Cemetery, in west London, might be seriously disturbed and capable of further attacks, the police said yesterday.

Mrs Page of Maple Grove, Ealing, went into the cemetery on Wednesday afternoon carrying a bunch of roses to lay on graves in a quiet corner of the ground.

Her attacker struck while she was near the graves; her body was found by a cemetery worker several hours later. Police would not describe the nature of the attack but said it had been vicious. Mrs Page had difficulty walking and bad eyesight and could have offered little resistance.

He issued a description of a man aged between 35 and 50 seen in the cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. He looked fit and athletic, was of average build and wearing a light-coloured zipper jacket and jeans, and is thought to have had a light blue estate or hatchback car.

## Head accused of indecency

A primary school headmaster was sent for trial yesterday accused of indecently assaulting four young girls. Paul Stuart Wiseman, head of St Mary's Church of England primary school, Woodham Ferrers, Essex, faces eight charges in a private prosecution brought by parents, alleging that he indecently assaulted or commonly assaulted four girl pupils aged eight in a classroom at his school.

Mr George Cattermole, for Mr Wiseman, told Chelmsford magistrates that his clients wished to be tried by jury. Mr Wiseman, who is in his 50s, gave his address as The Rectory, Woodham Ferrers. He was granted unconditional bail to appear at Chelmsford Crown Court at a date to be fixed.

## Committee on children to be axed

By a Staff Reporter

The Children's Committee, set up three years ago in the wake of the Court committee's report on child health, is to be wound up by the Government, despite its commitment to support the family.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced yesterday that the committee, whose job was to advise the Government on development of health and personal social services in support of families and children, will be disbanded in October.

Some of the committee's £50,000 a year budget will be transferred to the National Children's Bureau to carry on some of the committee's work, particularly the development of local initiatives to improve conditions for disadvantaged children. Work which the committee had well in hand will be completed.

The decision to wind up the committee, which was set up for an experimental three-year period, was made because ministers believe it has produced little of significance. Although it numbers doctors, social workers, psychologists and nurses among its members, ministers feel it has achieved little standing, particularly with the medical profession, and little interchange of ideas.

## IN BRIEF

### Man dies after two transplants

Mr Ronald Rimmer, aged 43, who last week received a second heart transplant at Harefield Hospital, west London, died yesterday from kidney failure. The hospital said that the new heart had been working well. Of the 18 patients who have received heart transplants at Harefield since the programme began there in January, 1980, 12 have died. Mr Rimmer, from Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, received his first heart last March and a second transplant on June 1.

### Killers sentenced

Joseph Morton, aged 29, of Fallowfield, Manchester, was jailed for life, and Stephen Whittington, aged 16, of Whalley Range, Manchester, was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure when they were convicted at Manchester Crown court yesterday of murdering Louison Pantry, aged 14, after he had thrown a pear at their car.

### Claim rejected

Mr Brian Kisson, aged 51, who was ordered to retire with a gratuity and pension as a former chief quantity surveyor with Rochdale Borough Council after allegations of accepting favours from a building firm, lost his claim for unfair dismissal at the industrial tribunal hearing in Manchester yesterday. He denied the allegations.

### 17 questioned on death

Police were questioning 16 black youths and a girl, all from the Thornton Heath and Croydon areas South London, at Croydon police station yesterday in connection with the killing of Terence May, aged 19, in Thornton Heath last week. He was stabbed after being dragged from his motor cycle.

### Rodgers quits

Mr William Rodgers, a joint leader of the Social Democratic Party, has resigned from the Fabian Society because of its decision to deny full membership to anyone not eligible for individual Labour Party membership.

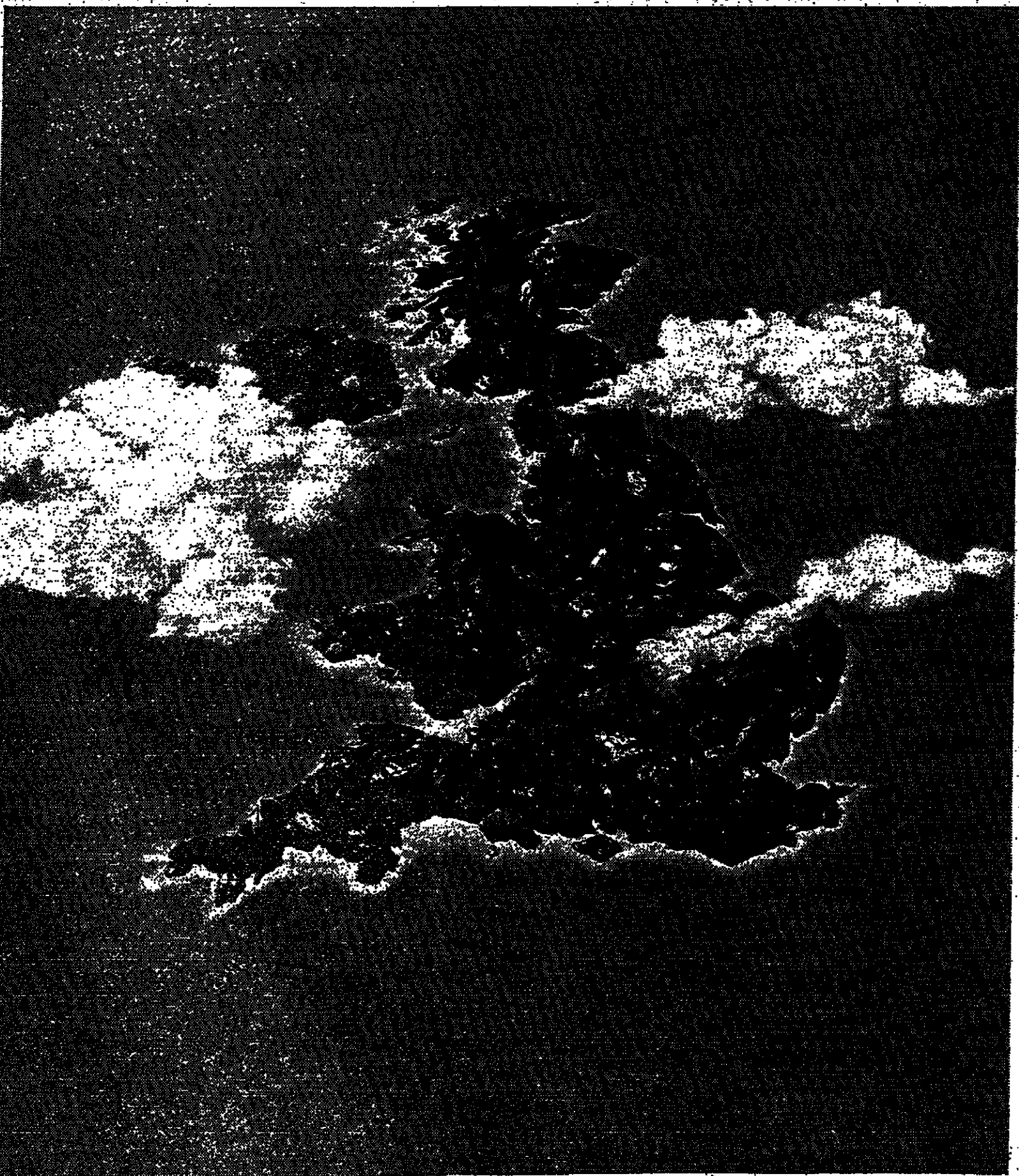
### Gas report debate

MPs will debate the monopolies commission's report on domestic gas appliances on an Opposition motion on Wednesday. It states that British Gas should not be forced to end or curtail the selling and servicing of gas appliances, or to dispose of its showrooms.

### Second death charge

Dominic Matthews, aged 31, a labourer of Colwyn Bay, Clwyd, was charged at Abergellwy yesterday with the murder of his son, Andrew, aged two. He is already accused of the murder of his daughter, Anne-Marie, aged four.

# Coal: Britain's energy insurance.



Despite new discoveries like the North Sea, availability of oil for industrialised countries is certainly not going to increase, and will, in fact, diminish from now because of uncertainty about the Middle East — by far the biggest source of supply.

However, Britain has coal reserves which, based on present mining techniques and present levels of production, will last for at least another three hundred years; with the improvements in technology that will undoubtedly come during that time, the reserves will last very much longer.

### WHERE WILL YOUR COMPANY BE IN 300 YEARS TIME?

There are three words you can read in the newspapers almost any day of the week: Middle East crisis. We'll leave it to you to conjure up pictures of soaring prices, unreliable supplies and increasingly tight stock.

There is now no concrete argument for not installing coal fired boiler equipment, particularly if your company is planning to be around for some time. Maybe even in 300 years time.

### COAL: BE PREPARED TO BE SURPRISED.

There have been some very impressive advances in boiler technology, combustion, as well as methods of coal and ash handling.

It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency, which makes coal firing both very economic and competitive.

It can be completely automatic with the modern coal and ash handling equipment. This permits coal fired boiler houses to be light, airy and clean.

And it's very up-to-date. Over the years extensive research and development programmes have been carried out. The most recent development is fluidised bed combustion.

This technique provides higher heat release rates, which means boiler sizes, and therefore capital costs, may be reduced. It also means that a wider range of coal can be burned and with combustion taking place at a temperature below the melting point of ash, boiler availability is greatly extended.

### COMPANIES THAT CAN SEE BEYOND THE NEXT 20 YEARS.

Many far sighted companies are using coal fired boilers already.

For example, John Sanders, Chief Engineer at Hotpoint, says "We are

experiencing fantastic savings whilst many around us are facing problems with other fuels. We selected coal as our main fuel because we had coal burning experience and we could see problems arising with other fuels."

Hotpoint have installed a completely new boiler house to provide space heating and process steam. The new boiler house and its four multi-fuel boilers are fired by coal. Hotpoint have found it to be economic, modern, efficient and spotlessly clean.

The four new GWB Vekos multi-fuel boilers burn weekly no more than 215/220 tonnes, compared with the four old boilers' 500 tonnes. And the whole system is virtually automatic.

### LET US TELL YOU MORE.

The wide range of coal fired boiler plant and equipment is designed to meet every conceivable need, from power generating requirements to small units in commercial buildings. In addition there is a nationwide network of coal distributors who are strategically situated to give advice and provide an efficient service to industry.

If you would like one of our fuel engineers to visit and give you free, expert advice, please contact the NCB Technical Service.

This will include information on the recent government grant scheme which provides up to 25% of the cost of switching from oil to coal-fired boilers.

It's worth contacting us now. So that you can help your company to live later.

Send to: The National Coal Board, Technical Service Branch, Marketing Dept., Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7EA.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

I would like some technical leaflets on modern industrial burning equipment ☐  
I would like one of your fuel engineers to visit my company. ☐  
We are considering installing new industrial coal fired plant. ☐  
Please tell me more about the Government grant scheme ☐

**NCB**

COAL: BRITAIN'S ENERGY INSURANCE





### King relaxes among the champions

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia spent the final day of his state visit to Britain yesterday in the more relaxed atmosphere of a visit to the National Stud at Newmarket, where he is seen above admiring Mill Reef, the former Derby winner.

Because of the bad weather the royal party travelled by car instead of helicopter from Buckingham Palace (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes). But the rain held off later in the morning, enabling the king to sit in the stallion ring. He was shown the stud's four resident stallions, Mill Reef, Grundy, Star Appeal and Blakeney. The king then lunched at the Jockey Club.

Last night he gave a farewell banquet at Claridge's in honour of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Prime Minister and Mr Thatcher were also present.

### Ban on use of asbestos in insulation proposed

By Craig Seton

A ban on the use of asbestos for insulation has been proposed by the Health and Safety Commission, even though it acknowledges that industry has already largely ceased to use the material for that purpose.

In draft regulations published yesterday it recommends the prohibition of the future use of asbestos, which can cause lung disease and cancer, in sprayed coatings and thermal and acoustic insulation. It also suggests a licensing system for certain categories of people still working with the material in those forms. About 17,000 people work in the industry.

The timing of the proposed new regulations was condemned by Nancy Tait, the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Asbestos and Industrial Diseases, who accused the commission of forcing rules to follow the practice of industry rather than forcing it to adopt safer measures.

The new proposals are designed to implement recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Asbestos in 1973, which decided on further controls to protect workers, boaters and other vessels. Sprayed compounds containing asbestos have been widely applied to girders, walls and ceilings for fire resistance, thermal or acoustic insulation and decoration.

The commission said in a statement yesterday: "While evidence suggests that the use of asbestos for these purposes has largely ceased, a statutory ban, with limited exceptions, on the future use of asbestos in sprayed coatings and insulation is proposed in order that the health workers and the public will not be put at risk when the material is subsequently disturbed."

About 40 per cent of the people receiving compensation for asbestosis, a lung disease associated with contact with asbestos, from 1973 to 1977 had been engaged in applying and stripping insulation containing asbestos materials. An estimated 500 to 1,000 companies are thought likely to apply for licences, which will cost £50.

They have to give assurances to the Health and Safety Executive about training, supervision, equipment and safety procedures.

Mr Tait, who has been campaigning against the use of asbestos since her husband died from an asbestos-related disease, criticized the commission for not applying the new regulations to asbestos fire protection boards, asbestos cement, floor tiles, brake linings and other products.

### Mental hospital neglect

## How silent minority found a voice

By Kenneth Gosling



Nigel Evans: "A desperate situation"

Nigel Evans, aged 38, the freelance television producer and director at the centre of the controversy over *The Silent Minority*, shown on Wednesday, returned to Boro Court Hospital, near Henley-on-Thames, last night to discuss his film with the staff.

Later, he will go back to St Lawrence's, Caterham, the other hospital featured in his harrowing film.

"Had I any personal conscience that I cheated or that I showed an unfair picture, I doubt it," he said. "I would have gone. But I believe it is an accurate picture of a desperate situation," he said.

His decision to make the film sprang, not from his own family background, although his sister died young of a brain tumour, but from a day in Central Park, New York, in 1973 while he was on a Churchill Fellowship.

"I went to get ideas about involving the community in the life of disabled people. I went into Central Park and I saw 2,000 New Yorkers, mostly one to one with 20,000 mentally handicapped people."

The public response, of sympathy and indignation, left an indelible impression. He was involved at home in making health workers in the film began his own working life as a respite care worker.

"But I was interested in the relationship between disabled people and the public. There was, I saw, an enormous amount of misunderstanding on both sides. I was interested in how effective films were in bridging that gap."

"That day in Central Park changed my life, really. I used the other half of the fellowship money to set up four one-to-one days in mental hospitals."

Evans, who is now a full-time writer, said he was struck by the "stumbled on the back ward at Boro Court during a study of a community artists project."

"In seven years I had not seen a more blatant case of al-

most ritualized patient neglect. I was filming for fund-raising, but when I took the fatal decision, on a day in mid-July last year, to go back on the ward and film those residents again, I had thought about it for at least two weeks. The professional implications were enormous but I was convinced this was unacceptable."

One to One is now at risk of losing its grant from the department, he believes because of the programme. Sixty per cent of its income, providing for work in East Anglia, Birmingham and south-east England comes from grant-making trusts.

Closure, he believes, is imminent. But the overall picture is not wholly awful; people do have the capacity to give, he says, to severely handicapped people, he says.

### New group launched to help handicapped

Mr Evans is to be vice-chairman of a new mental health body to be launched today by five important mental health charities (Lucy Hodges writes).

The new organization The Advocacy Alliance, aims to give the most vulnerable and forgotten patients in mental hospitals a friend and advocate.

The organization is being set up in response to revelations in the *'Silent Minority'* documentary, and is a joint enterprise between the Spastics Society, Mencap, MIND, One to One and the Leonard Cheshire Foundation.

Its chairman is Mr Larry Gossin, MIND's legal director. The Advocacy Alliance will provide long-term friendship, emotional support and advice for patients, the groups announced.

The groups will uphold their human rights and statutory entitlements, prevent abuse and neglect and ensure access to a high quality of educational, housing, health and social services."

### 'LISTENER' AND 'RADIO TIMES' BACK

By Our Arts Reporter

After the settlement of the journalists' strike, local editions of *Radio Times* will be published normally from July 11.

For the next two weeks national editions only will be published; there will be four editions from July 4 and after that all 25 local editions will appear. On last week's issue the *Listener* failed to appear.

A spokesman for the National Union of Journalists at BBC Publications said yesterday that most of the *Radio Times* journalists had been considerably upgraded. At 1971, when the BBC had gone some way towards meeting the journalists' objections. "We think we have made a lot of progress and that the strike was successful."

### Riot police would increase violence, conference told

From Arthur Osman, Eastbourne

An ad hoc committee of police officers planning for moving police on disorders.

Air transport would have to be considered within the next 10 years for the rapid movement of large numbers of police officers.

A further suggestion was that officers who had practical experience at a riot or large-scale incident should help plan by passing on their knowledge at seminars.

Because of the declared unhappiness of some local authority delegates, particularly Labour members from the metropolitan counties, about their lack of participation in the conference, next year's conference would be different in structure and content, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities said.

### Law Report June 11 1981

### Chancery Division

## Council can seek injunction by itself

Westminster City Council v Jones

Before Mr Justice Whitford

[Judgment delivered May 22]

A local authority is empowered by section 222 of the Local Government Act, 1972, to institute civil proceedings seeking an injunction to enforce a stop order served under section 90 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.

His Lordship so held in proceedings instituted by Westminster City Council against Mr Evan Jones of Pentonville Road, Islington, London, and granted an interlocutory injunction until trial or further order to restrain the carrying on of an amusement arcade at 102 Westbourne Grove in breach of a stop order served on Mr Jones by the council.

Mr D. M. W. Barnes, QC and Mr R. W. Jones, QC, appeared for the council; Mr C. A. Brodie, QC and Mr M. D. L. Kalisher for Mr Jones.

HIS LORDSHIP said that Westminster City Council sought an interlocutory injunction to restrain Mr Jones from using, carrying on or permitting to be used on the ground floor premises at 102 Westbourne Grove, Paddington, London, as an amusement arcade. Evidence showed that the premises were in a predominantly residential area. Previously they had been used as a cricket shop but in December 1980 Mr Jones had taken a lease of the premises and had started using them as an amusement arcade.

Mr Jones had applied for planning permission for a change of use, but his application had not been considered because it was procedurally out of order (since it had not been accompanied by the required certificate stating that the application was made by the owner or that all interested persons had been informed of the application).

On December 18, the council resolved to serve an enforcement notice under section 87 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. The council had also served a stop notice under section 90 of the Act and had served it so as to take effect on January 5, 1981.

On January 19, Mr Jones lodged an appeal against the enforcement notice, giving as the sole reason that planning permission ought to be granted. Meanwhile he was continuing to use the premises as an amusement arcade. A summons was issued against Mr Jones in respect of his failure to comply with the stop notice, to which he has pleaded not guilty. The

matter is due for hearing on June 18.

The council's view was that their remedies under the statute were likely to prove ineffective; that the operation of the amusement arcade was causing a nuisance and disturbance to the area; that it detracted from its residential character; that there was a risk that it would attract children and be prejudicial to the education of the area; that the only speedy and effective remedy was to seek an injunction.

Mr Jones's evidence was that he took the lease with a view to setting up the amusement arcade for which the premises were well suited, that there was no similar facility available in the area, and that while he knew that planning permission would be required he thought that he would get such permission, having previously obtained planning permission in similar circumstances in respect of another premises at Pentonville Road. He stated that he had no desire to flout the law or the wishes of the council.

The relevant section of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, was section 90, which was in these terms: "(1) Where in respect of any land the local authority have served an enforcement notice, they may at any time before the expiration of the period specified in the notice effect serve a further notice (in this Act referred to as a 'stop notice') referring to it, and having annexed to it a copy of, the enforcement notice and prohibiting any person on whom the stop notice is served from carrying on or continuing any specified operations on the land, being operations either alleged in the enforcement notice to constitute a breach of planning control or so closely associated therewith as to constitute substantially the same operations."

Mr Brodie said that the decision to serve the stop notice appeared to have been taken before the enforcement notice was served, whereas the proper sequence of events would have been a resolution to serve and notice, and only then for consideration to have been given to the service of a stop notice.

Both resolutions having been taken before service of the enforcement notice, the stop notice — it was said — had not been served in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

His Lordship did not so understand the relevant provisions contained in section 90 of the Act. He could see no reason why the two resolutions could not be taken at the same time. The whole point of a stop notice was to provide a

means of bringing undesirable activities to a halt.

The principal question was whether local authorities such as the plaintiff council had the power to enlist the aid of the civil courts to secure enforcement of the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act. The council relied on section 222 of the Local Government Act, 1972, which provided that "where a local authority consider it expedient for the promotion or protection of the interests of the inhabitants of their area (a) they may prosecute or defend or appear in any legal proceedings and, in the case of civil proceedings, may institute them in their own name."

That section in the plaintiff's terms seemed to give local authorities power to institute civil proceedings in their own names if it seemed expedient to do so, irrespective of any other proceedings for the protection of the inhabitants in the area which might be available to them.

It was true that the section did not spell out in terms a right to bring civil proceedings in aid of the suppression of activities which might be classified as criminal. Nor did it in terms specify a right to institute proceedings in respect of breaches of a statutory obligation.

Mr Brodie's case was that only the Attorney-General in a relation action was entitled to institute proceedings for the prevention of criminal activities, because it was his function to do so for the protection of the public at large. The only exception would be if there was express statutory provision to the contrary.

His Lordship referred to the line of cases where injunctions

had been granted to restrain infringements of the Shops Act by setting up of Sunday markets, including *Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council v Maxfield Ltd* (1977) 1 WLR 127 and *Stafford Borough Council v Elland Ltd* (1977) 1 WLR 324.

Mr Brodie contended that a distinction should be drawn between cases under the Shops Act, or indeed under any other Act, where there was a duty on the local authority to enforce the provisions of the Act, and cases such as the present, where there was no such provision.

His Lordship then having referred to *Kent County Council v Batchelor* (No 2) (1979) 1 WLR 213; *Gouriet v Union of Post Office Workers* (1978) AC 435; *Attorney-General v Harris* (1961) 1 Q 70; and *Attorney-General v Smith* (1958) 2 QB 173 said that in his view section 222 of the Local Government Act, 1972, appeared to have been passed in order to authorize local authorities to institute proceedings in any matter where previously the Attorney might have acted to safeguard the interests of the local people. It was a duty which the local authority thought it expedient. The question was whether, in the exercise of the court's discretion, it was proper to grant the relief sought.

Mr Jones knew when he took the lease that what he was proposing to do required planning permission for a change of use. He elected to proceed before he got it, and before taking any adequate steps to ascertain what the council's attitude would be.

His Lordship would therefore grant the injunction sought. Solicitors: Mr Denys Flynn; Sears Bloch.

### Coin Street inquiry move

In re Greycoat Commercial Estates Ltd

Mr Justice Glidwell sitting as a single judge in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court allowed an ex parte application by Greycoat Commercial Estates Ltd for leave to move for a judicial review by way of an order of certiorari to quash the decision of Victor Charles Easton, appointed inspector, to adjourn the public local inquiry into applications for planning permission made by Greycoat Commercial Estates Ltd.

The London Boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark from June 4 1981 to September 8 1981 and by way of an order of mandamus requiring the inspector to reconvene the local inquiry without further adjournment and to report thereon to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

The inquiry was the second public local inquiry into the Coin Street site on the South Bank. At a previous procedural meeting the inspector had agreed to an adjournment until after the Greater London Council elections when a change of political control had taken place.

At the adjourned inquiry on June 2 an application was made by the GLC for a further adjournment.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the granting of the adjournment was tantamount to declining to hold the inquiry at all. The inspector was to exercise his discretion — within the well known limits.

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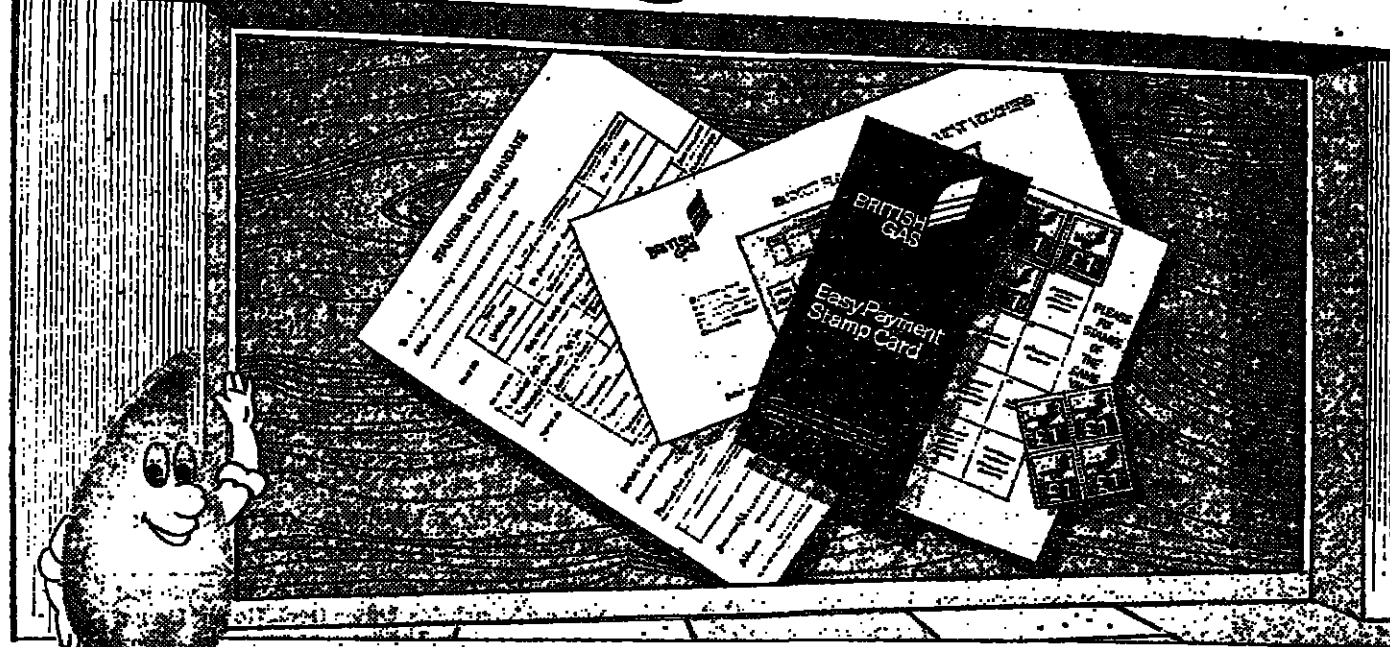
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# New doubts on Windscale discharge

By David Nicholson-Lord

The controversy over the discharge of plutonium into the sea from the nuclear reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria, seems certain to be renewed next month with the publication of a report raising fresh doubts about health risks.

The report, a copy of which has been obtained by *The Times*, also strongly criticizes the authorities for allowing the discharges to continue.

No other country discharged the products of uranium fission "so liberally" into the environment. In the United States, Windscale would not be allowed a licence, the report states.

Radioactive discharges in liquid effluent from the plant were the subject of prolonged technical dispute at the Parker inquiry in 1977 into the Windscale extension.

Much of that centred on the longer-term behaviour of the plutonium, 95 per cent of which is absorbed within days in sea-bottom sediment but which retains a radioactive half-life of several thousand years.

The new study, by the Oxford-based Policy Ecology Research Group, based concerns chiefly on research done since the inquiry on possible pathways for the plutonium back into the atmosphere and the food chain.

It emphasizes, however, that present levels of human exposure, for example in the air along the west Cumbrian coast, where some 10 to 15 times normal fallout amounts of plutonium are present, are still less than 1 per cent of allowable limits.

About a quarter of a tonne of plutonium had been discharged into the Irish Sea, and the rate continued at about 15 kilograms a year.

The study questions the authorities' view that it would take an event of "cataclysmic proportions" to remobilize enough plutonium from sediment to constitute a hazard.

Recent research by the German Hydrographic Institute and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, in the United States, has provided data on plutonium concentrations in Scottish coastal waters.

Those showed a relationship not to the annual discharge from Windscale but to the cumulative discharge over three decades. There was "sufficient evidence that plutonium has the potential to remobilize from sediment, at least over relatively short geological time-scales."

"In our view there are ample grounds for believing that major remobilization of sediment, either following a 'cataclysmic' event such as an earth tremor or storm, or more slowly as a result of geological processes, could lead to unacceptable high exposure along a significant section of the north-east Irish Sea coast."

Big reductions were needed in the discharges of plutonium, as well as of shorter-lived substances like caesium-137.

Other nuclear countries, such as the United States, Russia, West Germany and Japan, had effectively banned such discharges by reducing them to tiny amounts.

British Nuclear Fuels, which is responsible for the Windscale plant, said it would prepare a detailed reply when the report was published.

"Our discharges are made under authorizations granted to us by the government departments concerned, and are well within those authorizations," it said.

## Jobs threat seen in fishing curb

From Ronald Kershaw

Britain's inshore fishermen are to campaign against a clause in the Wildlife and Countryside Bill, now going through Parliament, which would restrict fishing and possibly threaten their jobs.

They say the clause was slipped into the Bill without consultations with the industry and they consider it a further intrusion into inshore fishing operations.

The clause seeks legal powers to designate marine nature reserves within which certain fishing practices, whether sporting or commercial, will be prohibited in an area of up to 1,000 metres beyond the low water mark and 10 kilometres along the coast.

The reserves are said to be for the conservation of wildlife, for research, monitoring and education.

Mr Nigel Atkins, chief executive of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations, said last night that the reserves could affect the earnings of inshore fishermen, whose margins had been trimmed to the limit.

The clause, he said, had been grafted on to the Bill at the committee stage in the House of Lords, although a working party examined nature conservation and the marine environment in 1979 recommended that there should be full consultation with all parties about legislation to establish and manage nature reserves.

Conservation and environmental groups believe that if no improvement is made in the Wildlife and Countryside Bill they should resist the whole Bill, Mr Denis Howell, Opposition spokesman on the standing committee on the Bill, said yesterday (John Winder writes).

Those groups believed that opposition to the Bill would focus attention on the matter and ensure that the Government would have to come back with a Bill which effectively protected the environment and amenity, he said at yesterday's committee hearing.

Mr Hector Monro, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said it was astonishing that people would cast aside all the good work and consultative papers of the past few years for the sake of a Bill in a few years' time. He did not believe that was the view of all conservation societies.

Mr Robin Grove-White, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, has written to Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, saying that there was now little in the Bill that his council could defend as seriously tackling issues likely to be faced by Britain's wildlife and countryside over the next decade.

## MPs told of £50m wasted subsidies

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Subsidies of almost £50m used by the EEC to induce British farmers to stop producing milk appear to have been wasted, Sir Brian Hayes, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, said yesterday.

Their effect had been to reward farmers for making changes to their businesses that they intended to make anyway. The government estimates that the EEC will spend a further £15m in Britain this year on the subsidies which are worth to £700 a cow.

Sir Brian told the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture that the scheme had failed to meet its target of curbing the Community's milk surplus.

"It seemed at the beginning that this money would have been largely wasted by being paid to people who would have gone out of milk production anyway. Experience under the scheme suggests that largely it was."

The basis on which the Community had constructed the subsidies system was "questionable". It applied them equally in all member states, ignoring the fact that some, such as Ireland, had surpluses while others, including Britain, had to import dairy produce.

The three-and-a-half-year qualifying period for subsidy applications has just ended, and subsidies have been paid on 298,000 dairy cows in Britain. Money is still being paid because the cash is issued to farmers in three instalments after the Government has checked that they have not sold milk in the subsidy period.

The number of British dairy farmers has been falling for more than twenty years. In the three years before the EEC subsidies began, the total dropped by just over 10 per cent to 69,000.

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, yesterday announced only three new productions for the coming season, instead of the usual four or even five, because of the company's financial difficulties.

A fourth new production is still possible but will depend on negotiations about making a film of the work.

Sir Claus Moser, chairman of Covent Garden, said that after two years in which the organization's grants from the Arts Council had fallen in value, in real terms, restrictions were necessary.

The Royal Opera House is also having difficulty in maintaining the level of commercial sponsorship of the past few years. As yet there are no sponsors for any of the new productions.

*Samson et Dalila*, by Saini-Saens, with Jon Vickers and Shirley Verrett, opens the new season on September 28 in a new production of Elijah Moshinsky, with Sir Colin Davis conducting.

The other new presentations are Gluck's *Alceste* in November, with Dame Janet Baker, John Copley producing and Sir Charles Mackerras conducting, and Verdi's *Falstaff* next June, with Carlo Maria Giulini conducting.

Filippo Sanjust will be revising his production of Bellini's *La Sonnambula*, last seen at Covent Garden a decade ago, and there will also be a revival of Wagner's *Die Meistersinger*, also seen in 1971, with Hans Sotin as Hans Sachs.

Dame Joan Sutherland will appear in Verdi's *Il Trovatore* in December, with a cast including Elena Obraztsova, Franco Bonisolli and Yuri Masurok. Sherrill Milnes and Renato Bruson will both sing the title role in Verdi's *Simon Boccanegra*, and Plácido Domingo will appear in Puccini's *Tosca* and Offenbach's *The Tales of Hoffmann*.

## Shortage of cash cuts new operas

By Martin Ruckerby

Music Reporter

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## Bill aims at free abortions by right on the NHS

By Nicholas Timmins

The first attempt to legislate to improve National Health Service abortion facilities since the Abortion Act 1967, is to be made by Miss Jo Richardson, Labour MP for Barking, through a 10-minute rule Bill to be introduced on July 1. It aims to make it a statutory duty for health authorities to provide free abortion on the health service.

About 46 per cent of the 130,000 abortions performed last year on residents of Eng-

land and Wales were undertaken by the service and there are wide variations in the facilities it provides round the country.

Miss Richardson said that 97 per cent of women seeking abortion in north Devon in 1979 were treated by the health service, while only 6 per cent of women in Dudley, West Midlands who had abortions received NHS treatment.

The Bill stands no chance of becoming law.

## FINE FOR PRO-IRA MARCHER

A demonstrator arrested at a march in Kilburn, London, on April 26 in support of the hunger-striker, Robert Sands, was fined £50 with £25 costs by Willesden magistrates, London, yesterday for obstructing a police officer. He had denied the charge.

Zan Bejm, aged 19, unemployed, of King's Avenue, Clapham, told the court that he thought the demonstration, organized by the National H-Block Armagh Committee, would be a rally, not a march; he knew marches had been banned.

Mr Christopher Lake, for the prosecution, said that Mr Bejm had tried to prevent police officers from arresting another demonstrator, Police Constable Dominic Clout, the arresting officer, said Mr Bejm was arrested after an incident in which a youth was arrested for kicking an officer on the leg.

## Judge killer 'needs drug'

From Our Correspondent

Preston

John Smith, aged 31, accused of killing Judge William Openshaw because of a long-standing grudge, was described as a "walking disaster" during a three-minute appearance at Preston yesterday.

He was remanded in custody for a further week. There was no application for bail. Two weeks ago, when reporting restrictions were lifted, Mr Barrington Black, defending, said on his client's instructions that Mr Smith had killed the judge, aged 68, at Preston because of a grudge.

Mr Black said yesterday that he had specific instructions to state that for some 13 years before his arrest the defendant had been on medication. "Since his remand in custody he has been taken off the drugs totally. He is now completely off drugs and he feels he needs them."



## Down and out in Washington and London

Chia-Chia seeking solace in a bamboo shoot at London Zoo yesterday after flying back from the United States and

his ill fated love match with Ling-Ling, Washington Zoo's female giant panda. Ling-Ling spurned Chia-Chia's advances.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

## Women who are dab hands at home DIY

By Frances Gibb

Many women are a dab hand at home improvements and happily tackle such jobs as wallpapering and putting up shelves, according to a survey published yesterday.

More than eight out of ten wives said they enjoyed doing jobs and the same number said they would tackle most jobs themselves before calling in professionals.

Well over half said they were a match for their husbands when it came to home improvements and more than 80 per cent felt competent to do wallpapering and painting. The survey also shows that a fifth had tried plastering, more than a third had put up shelves and one in seven had tried plumbing. It was conducted on behalf of Polycell Products Ltd by Taylor Nelson Associates. Some 500 wives throughout the country were interviewed, all first-time home owners who had tackled at least one DIY job in the last year.

The survey shows regional differences in the kind of work women do in the home. Northern wives are more likely to paint interior woodwork, and mend wall tiles and wallpaper, while in the Midlands, where in the sample there were more semidetached home owners, women tended to do more exterior painting.

1981 Polycell Report on the DIY Market Britain's DIY Wives Polycell Products, 30 Broadwater Road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 3AZ.

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## New groups threaten democracy in Spain

From Richard Wigg  
Madrid, June 11

The emotive word *desencanto* (disenchantment) is being heard once again in Spain. But this time it is not being used as a weapon of psychological skimming against one politician, as it was to oust Señor Adolfo Suárez from the post of Prime Minister earlier this year, but against the country's main political parties.

Señor Antonio Garrigues Walker, one of Spain's best known businessmen, has just resigned from the entrepreneurs' organization he heads to devote himself to the "Liberal Clubs" movement. A group of other public figures headed by Señor Ramon Tamames, the distinguished economist who has just broken with the Communist Party after more than two decades in its ranks, is about to launch a self-styled "Foundation for Progress and Democracy."

The chief reason for the appearance of these movements now is the delicate position Spanish democracy finds itself in since February's failed military coup. Another reason is that the general election which must be held by the spring of 1983 is already casting its shadow over the political scene.

The two principal parties—the ruling centre-right Union (UCD) and the Socialists—have quickly expressed their disapproval of the clubs.

The parties' motivations for their unease are different. The Socialists, according to recent public opinion polls, could get as much as 40 per cent of the popular vote and win power. They therefore do not want any movements that could damage their prospects.

The UCD, frightened by the polls' verdict that it may only obtain 25 per cent of the vote, suspect Señor Garrigues' Liberal Clubs as signalling the thumbs-down for the party.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, has been forced to join in the debate, declaring last weekend his determination that there should be no early general election. He insisted that the UCD continued to be a centre party obtaining votes from all social groups, notwithstanding his personal image as a conservative.

The Prime Minister's difficulty is that the UCD is deeply divided over how to respond to the pollsters' warning, accepted as correct in banking and business circles. Señor Miguel Herrero, the leader of the UCD's parliamentary party, today repeated his earlier stance of support for the Christian Democrats in West Germany or the Conservatives in Britain.

The main political parties have undoubtedly suffered a shock from last February's seizure of Parliament. But what is really disturbing about the clubs and foundations is that they recall the atmosphere of the last years of the Franco regime, when political parties were banned instead of responding to today's flourishing democracy in Spain.

## US rejects Greek arms plea

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, June 11

The Americans have turned down the Greek request for a single grant of sophisticated military equipment as a bonus for allowing the United States to continue using military facilities in Greece.

This could lead to a breakdown of the negotiations unless the Government can induce the Greek military to withdraw this demand, which is over and above the ordinary American military aid.

The American reaction was communicated to the Greek Government by way of letters from the American Secretaries of State and Defence to their Greek colleagues explaining the reasons for Washington's inflexibility on this matter.

Sources close to the negotiations pointed out the contradiction of the position of the Greeks, who having obtained adequate assurances for balanced grants of American military assistance to Greece and Turkey, promptly tried to upset this balance.

The value of the extra list of equipment wanted by Athens is estimated at between \$200m and \$300m (£100m and £150m). American sources indicated that the negotiating process was still continuing to resolve several remaining outstanding issues. But the final Greek reply on the key until the would have to await until the return of Mr. Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek Foreign Minister, who is due to return on Friday night from a visit to Warsaw.

The Greek Government has told the American Embassy that if the negotiations, now in their fifth month, are not wound up by next Monday, there will be no time left for ratification of the agreement before the Parliament's summer recess.

## Mitterrand side may rely on voters' euphoria

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 11

When a majority of French voters elected M. François Mitterrand as President of the Republic, the supreme office in the Fifth Republic, was, for the first time in 23 years, conquered by the left. And for the first time in 45 years, since the Popular Front Government of 1936, the left is in power in the country.

But despite the preeminence of the President in what has been called the "republican monarchy" instituted by General de Gaulle, it will not be in undivided power unless the same clear majority confirms the choice in the parliamentary election on June 14 and 21.

That election will show whether the 4 per cent of the electorate who tipped the scales a month ago really voted for Mitterrand and for a policy of social democratic change, or whether they gave expression to a widespread sentiment of rejection towards M. Giscard d'Estaing's style of government and his policies.

"There is no Socialist tide in France," M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, proclaims. "There is a desire for change. Now that the principle of a Socialist Government has been achieved, the problem is to set out clearly its contents and its limits."

If M. Chirac is right, French voters should return the old Gaullist and Giscardian majority, or act as a brake on a Socialist Government.

But that is not the way things look within three days of the first round of voting. The outgoing majority has against it both the mood of the country and the logic of the Fifth Republic. The mood of the country as confirmed by political analysts and opinion polls, remains euphorically optimistic, after two weeks of government which the Socialists have put to good use by distributing favours to the lowest paid workers, farmers, pensioners, young married couples and the handicapped.

The right-wing *Figaro* Magazine noted in a leading article in its latest issue that "Frenchmen have put on rose-coloured spectacles to con-

template reality and its sombre prospects... They are demonstrating a wonderful capacity to dream."

The threat to the franc and the drastic fall in French share prices on the Paris Bourse, have not apparently affected it. The standing in public opinion of President Mitterrand and M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, reaches unprecedented heights.

Even lesser known and more controversial Socialist leaders, like M. Lionel Jospin, the first secretary of the party, and M. Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the leader of its left-wing, achieve bewildering scores in the popularity stakes.

It is almost too good to be true, and certainly too good to last. But there is no sign that the French voters will wake up from this dream in time to reverse or even to qualify the choice which they made a month ago.

However relative the power of the National Assembly, a right-wing majority could block the social change decided by a Socialist President, and refuse to provide the means to finance them, not to mention the controversial undertaking of extending the nationalized sector.

It would also threaten to produce a constitutional crisis. That is why M. Mitterrand two days ago called upon the voters to give him the means to carry out the policy for which he had been elected.

A simple transposition of the results of the presidential elections to the parliamentary elections would give the left—Socialists and Communists combined—308 seats out of 491. But the election is whether the loss by the Communists of more than one million votes on April 26 constitutes a permanent factor or merely a temporary setback.

If the Communists recover 2 or 3 per cent of their lost voters, this could tip the scales back in favour of the outgoing majority, because the switch by Socialist voters to a Communist candidate in the second round is always much more arduous than the other way round.

## Italian Republican leader begins coalition talks

From Peter Nichols, Rome, June 11

Senator Giovanni Spadolini tonight began consultations in his attempt to become the first politician to break the 35-year Christian Democratic monopoly of the office of Prime Minister.

He was summoned by President Pertini this morning after the previous candidate, Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Christian Democratic leader, threw in his hand. Senator Spadolini, who leads the small Republican Party, is the third non-Christian Democrat to be invited to form a Government. Neither of the earlier attempts succeeded.

Since the end of the war, Italy has had only one Prime Minister who was not a Christian Democrat—Signor Ferruccio Parri—and he only lasted a few months.

The senator's chances of success look marginally better today than they did when the President's decision last night shocked the Christian Democrats. They have taken the view that the prime ministership is theirs for as long as they remain the biggest party.

At the moment, they might find it still more difficult to accept the need for a change because of the Masonic scandal which brought down the last Government and prevented Signor Forlani from forming another one.

To go now might suggest to the Christian Democrats that the party leadership was accepting some degree of guilt.

Senator Spadolini, however, went out of his way today to speak highly of his predecessor and, at least on the Christian Democratic left, there are signs that the door is not totally shut to a change.

The Socialists say that they will support Senator Spadolini, and the Communists issued a statement today asserting that a genuine change would require their presence in government. But they were ready to do their part, even if from opposition, to permit an immediate improvement in the political and moral climate.

They also offer him some sage advice in how to set about reviving the traditional priorities—beginning with the exercise of the powers granted to the prime minister for choosing his ministers outside the traditional and inadmissible interference from party secretaries and factions.

One of the casualties of the political confusion is Mr. Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister. He arrived today on his European tour. He is meeting Italian politicians; but he cannot, of course, discuss specific business because the ministries are in the hands of caretakers.

The Japanese had placed much importance on the visit and had gone to great pains in preparing it. The political aspect of the visit at a time when the Japanese are looking for a closer tie in Europe was regarded as of primary interest.

Senator Spadolini: Support from Socialists

CDU MAYOR ELECTED IN BERLIN

From Our Own Correspondent  
Bonn, June 11

Herr Richard von Weizsäcker, a Christian Democrat, was today elected Chief Burgomaster of West Berlin with the help of rebel Free Democrats in a vote which many Free Democrats fear will pave the way for a Christian Democrat-Free Democrat coalition in Bonn.

Herr von Weizsäcker whose party came two seats short of an absolute majority in last month's city elections, will head a minority government supported from outside by five Free Democrats.

The five defied their local party congress which had decided not to collaborate with the Christian Democrats in any way. Many suspect that support would eventually lead to a full coalition which would be the thin end of the wedge for a similar alliance in national politics.

Herr von Weizsäcker thus became the first Christian Democratic Chief Burgomaster of the city for 26 years.

## REPRISALS IN RED BRIGADES

From Our Own Correspondent  
Rome, June 11

The Red Brigades terrorist movement took a step towards having kidnapped Signor Roberto Pecci, a young man missing from his home last night in San Benedetto del Tronto.

The man is the brother of the first leading member of the left-wing terrorist group to cooperate with investigators after his capture, and this is the first use of reprisal against a member of the family of one of their number who confesses.

A parliamentary question put down by the Radicals speaks of a "qualitative change in the behaviour of the terrorists."

Signor Patrizio Pecci, the arrested terrorist, gave evidence which led to the arrest of several members of the Red Brigades operating in Piedmont. He was held in February of last year and in the following April began his series of confessions.

He was the first leading member of the Red Brigades to confess. He said that he was the head of the Turin column and belonged to the strategic command of the movement.



M. Jacques Chirac shakes hands with supporters before a rally in Châlons-sur-Marne yesterday.

## Chirac tells rally that France is awakening

From Ian Murray, Châlons-sur-Marne, June 11

For an hour before the two white Mystère aircraft came screaming in from the south, M. Roger Mambour had been nervously dusting his shoes with his increasingly dirty handkerchief and tugging at the front of his sky-blue waistcoat.

He was proud and happy because, as one of the volunteer security men for the Gaullist RPR movement in the area, he was about to meet M. Jacques Chirac, his party leader and idol. With leaders of the RPR from the Marne department he had driven in a fleet of shiny cars to the small airport to collect M. Chirac.

Untypically, "le bulldozer," as M. Chirac is affectionately known, was late. That, M. Mambour said, was a thing one had grown to expect from President Mitterrand, but "le bulldozer" usually ran just like a machine.

He was late because he was tired. It has been a long, hard campaign, even by M. Chirac's exhausting standards. He had gone to bed in Lyons at 1.30 am, having stopped for meetings, rallies, speeches and innumerable handshakes in 10 cities and towns since leaving Dieppe early the previous morning.

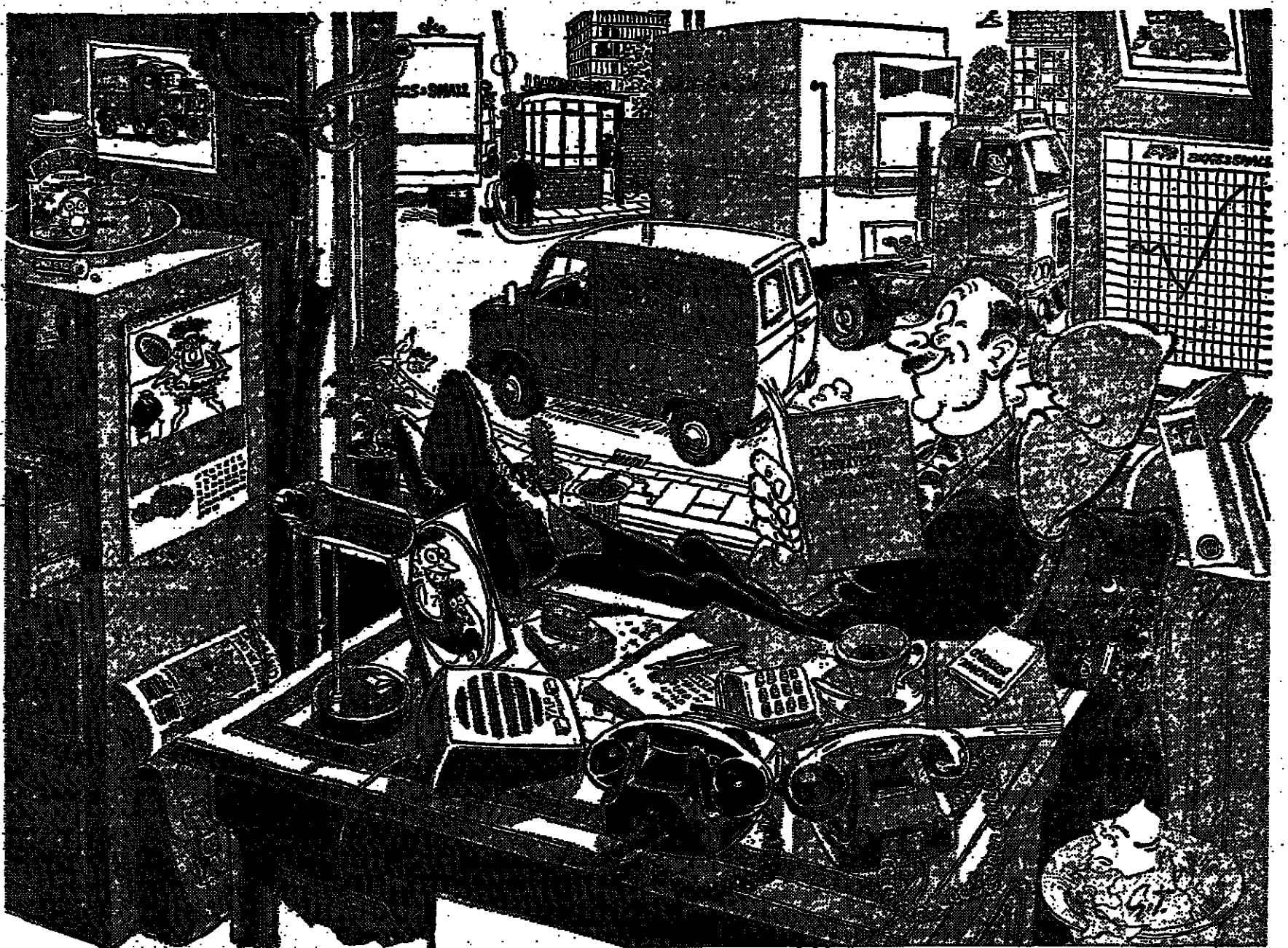
By the time the two executive jets flew in M. Mambour had almost had time to clean off the black oil engrained into his finger tips during his daily work as a mechanic.

M. Chirac quickly entered his car, after having run back to the aircraft to collect something he had forgotten. The fleet of cars then sped off to Châlons-sur-Marne with a cavalier disregard for speed limits. A hundred yards from the meeting hall, the cars screeched to a halt to let M. Chirac out to greet the crowd which had been patiently waiting for him.

He seemed to pull himself through the crowd with handshakes, acknowledging the claps, and cheers and bearing wider than ever as the chant of "Chirac, Chirac" rang out.

In Châlons today he said that it had all been worth while. He had noticed that France was waking up. It had realized that Sunday's election was the most important in the history of the Fifth Republic. "Our citizens are opening their eyes and do not like what they see," he said.

The packed audience in Châlons, on the other hand, liked what it saw. It cheered M. Chirac to the echo. It was an audience of all ages and both sexes.



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## Israeli and Arab envoys summoned by Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 11

The White House announced today that President Reagan has invited the ambassadors of Israel and five Arab nations for consultations on the tense situation in the Middle East caused by the Israeli raid on Iraq.

The five Arab countries are Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Morocco, Jordan and Sudan.

The deliberately equivocal American reaction to the Israeli raid—initially condemning the attack followed by the token suspension of the supply of four F16 aircraft—is seen here as an attempt to maintain a balance between traditional support for Israel and maintaining good relations with conservative oil-producing Arab states.

In a letter sent to Congress last night, Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said that Israel might have committed a "substantial violation" of its arms agreement with the United States and that the delivery of the four fighter-bombers was being held up pending a review.

The Administration has already made it clear that only the four aircraft will be delayed and that the temporary suspension does not affect other big arms shipments which are due to start at the beginning of July.

The new aircraft, which were to have been delivered on Friday, were part of a consignment of 75 F16s ordered by Israel, of which 53 have already been received.

Among other orders of defence equipment which have yet to be made are 200 M60 tanks, 600 air-to-air missiles, 800 air-to-surface missiles and 800 armoured personnel carriers.

The issue of whether Israel violated the terms of its 1952 Military Assistance Agreement with the United States is a political and not a legal one. The terms of the debate are already clear. It will focus on Israel's contention that its raid was a justified action of self-

defence because Iraq was planning to develop nuclear weapons. There already seems little doubt that this argument will meet with broad acceptance.

Reaction on Capitol Hill today to the suspension of the delivery of the aircraft was generally favourable. Mr Robert Byrd, the Senate Democratic leader, said "the law cannot be ignored". Mr Howard Baker, the Republican leader in the Senate, added that it was a "careful, measured approach to a difficult problem".

While there is considerable residual sympathy for Israel in congressional circles, there is also a feeling that Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has caused the Administration great embarrassment in what is seen by some as a move to win votes in this month's Israeli election.

It was also recognized that while Israel remains a traditional and trusted ally, the United States has an interest in maintaining good relations with Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states. Unless the United States was seen to be taking a firm line with Israel, these countries could be forced to side openly with Iraq and other militant Arab states.

Both the Senate and House foreign relations committees are to meet next week to discuss the Israeli raid and the American response to it. Senator Rudy Boschwitz, chairman of the Senate Middle East and Affairs subcommittee, said he did not expect Israel to face long-term sanctions.

The influential pro-Israel lobby, which for the past three years has been busy rallying Congressmen to Israel's cause and dispelling doubts among those who had originally criticized Israel's action, has expressed dismay over the Administration's suspension of the aircraft.

## ARABS SEEK ISOLATION FOR ISRAEL

Baghdad, June 11.—Top officials from 20 Arab countries held an emergency meeting here today to formulate a response to the Israeli raid.

Mr Saadoun Hammadi, Iraq's Foreign Minister, said the conference would call on all nations of the world to sever ties with Israel.

Mr Hammadi was quoted by the official Iraqi news agency as saying the foreign ministers and other representatives adopted measures singling out the United States as Israel's main supporter.

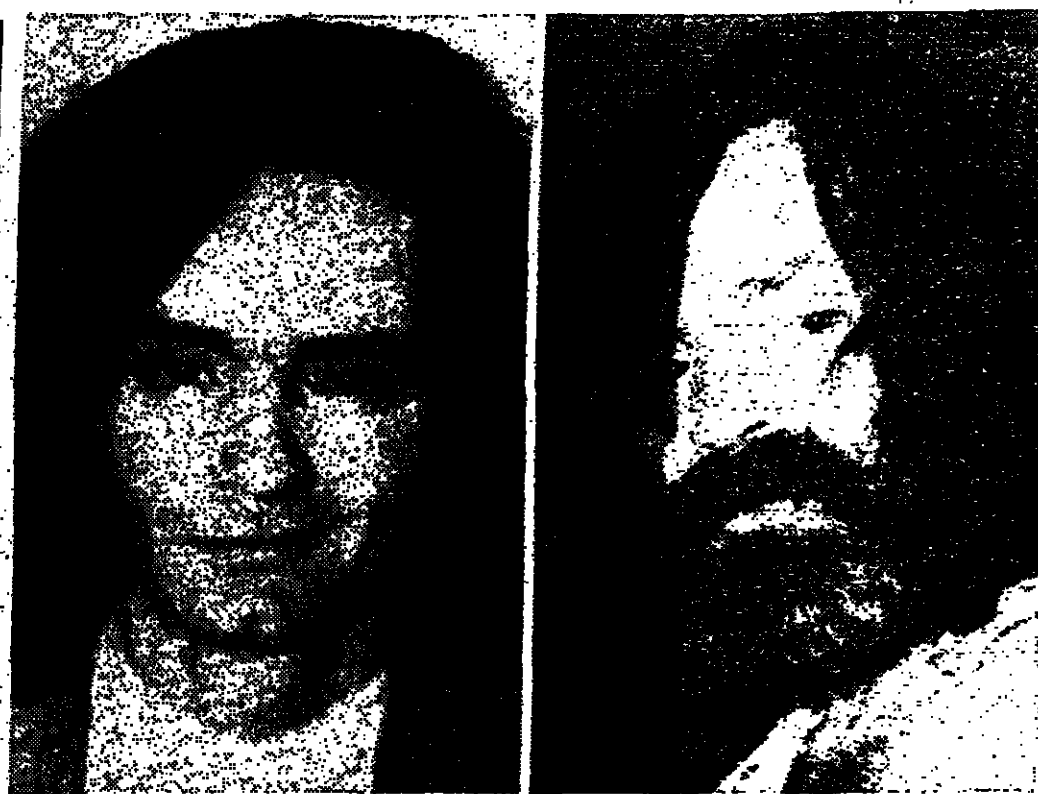
He said practical measures had been adopted and emphasized that the United States was the main country giving assistance to Israel that led to the aggression.

He added that the conference would call on "all countries of the world to sever relations with the Zionist entity". He said other resolutions were adopted, but he declined to reveal their nature.

Meanwhile as the Government and the Labour opposition continued to trade election insults about the merits of launching the raid, Mr Shimon Peres, the Opposition leader, announced that he had postponed a meeting he was due to hold next week with President Sadat.

Mr Peres, who has repeatedly been upstaged during the campaign by the controversial tactics of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, requested the postponement in a telephone call to Mr Sadat today.

He asked to put off the meeting because he said that there was a danger that like last week's summit in Sinai, it would be interpreted as direct interference in the general election due on June 30.



Charles Manson, convicted mass murderer, at his trial (left) and in his NBC television interview (right) to be broadcast in the United States tonight.

## Paranoiac life of a jailed killer

From Michael Leppman, New York, June 11

The first long television interview with Charles Manson, jailed in 1971 for directing a series of ritual murders in California, will be aired here after midnight tomorrow.

It shows him to be a rambling, middle-aged, paranoiac, convinced of his guilt and living in a world of unreality.

Mr Manson led his "family"—a group of young men and women—on two murderous rampages through expensive areas of Los Angeles in August, 1969. Among the victims were Sharon Tate, the film actress, in a late stage of pregnancy, and a young couple.

Mr Manson was sentenced to death, but when California abolished the death penalty in 1972 the sentence was reduced to life imprisonment.

Mr Tom Snyder, the host of the late-night *Tomorrow* magazine programme on the National Broadcasting Company's network (NBC), flew to Vacaville, near Sacramento, California, to interview him in prison.

He was arranged through Nuel Emmons, a fellow-prisoner of Manson in the 1950s, who is writing a book about him.

Mr Emmons received \$10,000

(about \$5,000) for arranging the interview. Mr Manson received nothing, according to Mr Roger Ailes, the executive producer.

In the interview, Mr Manson insisted that he had not killed anyone and gave evasive answers to specific questions about the murders. "I am somewhere disconnected from reality," Mr Snyder said.

"He does not do an interview in the rational manner that you and I are accustomed to... If you're looking for a confession, it's not here. If you're looking for remorse, it's not here... He is as scared of us as we are of him and what he represents."

Mr Manson has spent 34 of his 47 years in jail. "I was raised up in here," he said in the interview. "So I understand jail. So I understand myself and I can deal with that. I sit in my cell and I do my number. Like a convict does his number."

"I never thought I was normal, never tried to be normal. Normal runs in a little rut down there. I don't know nothing about being normal."

"I've been in jail all my life. I've lived on a handball court."

## Two hardliners promoted in Czech party reshuffle

Prague, June 11.—Two hardliners have been promoted and one moderate demoted in a re-organization of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The CTK news agency reported today after the party's general assembly that Mr Frantisek Pitra had replaced Mr Josef Kempany as secretary of the party Central Committee.

Mr Pitra, who had been first party secretary for Southern Bohemia, was ousted from the party organization in this region in 1968 but reentered it in 1969, during the period of normalisation.

According to CTK, Mr Pitra

will be in charge of agricultural and food problems, a department which until now was the domain of Mr Milos Jakes, a hardliner.

Mr Jakes, who was given a temporary promotion during the last party congress, took Mr Kempany's place in economic affairs and seems to be the main beneficiary of a reorganization of the Central Committee.

Western observers said there were indications of more government changes soon. A new directory of government ministers published this week omits the names of several official holders.

—Agence France-Press and UPI

## Britain out of step on jobs issue

From Peter Norman, Luxembourg, June 11

The British Government today foundered on the crucial issue of how to tackle unemployment.

After a special meeting of EEC ministers responsible for economics, finance and labour here today, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was in a minority in advocating continued priority for strict monetarist policies to combat inflation rather than a new EEC approach to the problem of lengthening debt queues.

Although Sir Geoffrey said after the meeting that emphasis had been laid on EEC member states sustaining each other in policies that are "essential, but unpopular," the strong impression given by other delegations was that in future the EEC would give a far greater priority to tackling the problem of unemployment.

One Community official, who declined to be named, said that the British had endorsed the British Government's approach to combating inflation. At the same time, he said the British had given no sign of changing their policies.

But it was the attitude of the new French Government, backed by the Italian, Irish and Danish delegations, that highlighted the differences emerging between Britain and the Community partners in the field of economic policy.

—Agence France-Press and UPI

## Kania pledges firm stand on discipline

From Richard Davy and Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 11

The Polish Central Committee ended its emergency meeting with firm support for the present leadership's rejection of a demand for changes prompted by Soviet criticism, and an enhanced standing of Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party's First Secretary.

It proved that Mr Kania knows how to manoeuvre his opponents and swing the party to his side.

This was a new image of the man who has kept a low profile throughout the crisis and whom the Russians, in their latest accusation, being very hesitant and yielding. What Mr Kania proved is that he can be tough, even ruthless, if need be, and that is something the Russians respect.

The Politburo went into closed session after an attack by Mr Tadeusz Grabski on fellow Politburo members and specifically on Mr Kania whose ability to lead the party out of the crisis he openly questioned. But Mr Kania succeeded in turning the tide.

In doing so he won the support of 49 regional party secretaries, and of all the seven army generals who sit on the Central Committee.

The generals who addressed the meeting were not the kind of liberals who are usually associated with the renewal process. They spoke of chaos and strongly emphasized the need for order and discipline; but they also stood firmly behind the line that renewal means political dialogue and understanding.

The only possible for Poland. In the end, 82 members voted against taking a vote of confidence in the Politburo and Mr Kania and the Politburo in its present composition remained in office. Twenty-four voted on the other side, 30 members declined to take part in the vote and five abstained. This was, in effect, a vote of no confidence in Mr Grabski.

Earlier, there was another dramatic moment when Mr Roman Ney, a deputy Politburo member, gave a warning that any change in the party leadership would be taken by the party rank and file and public opinion as a change enforced by Poland's allies and a departure from the socialist renewal course. "We cannot do it," he said.

Thus, the Central Committee confirmed that the programme of reform on which the life will continue. But it also left no doubt that some retooling will have to be done in view

of the Soviet criticism and anxieties voiced in the Soviet letters which Mr Kania in his closing address said were fully justified.

While he was aware that "some comrades already before the plenum wanted changes in the Politburo, and particularly the post of First Secretary," no one questioned the line which the party was pursuing, he said.

This should therefore serve as an incentive to persevere in the effort to regain social confidence in the authorities and in the party. There is no war on, no other force that could be substituted for social trust.

But he also pledged that the leadership would act with more firmness in matters of discipline.

Tonight, the Central Committee announced new measures designed to show that it now intends to take the situation in hand. They are contained in a resolution agreed after two days of heated debate. The resolution says that political strikes are now inadmissible. Partnership with Solidarity, the independent union, in setting the course out of its present crisis is accepted but the relationship must be based on socialist principles.

The party press must now defend the view of the party. Anti-Soviet publications will be regarded as contrary to the national interest.

The Government's ability to exercise its functions and stand up against anarchy must be enhanced so that normal work can be secured. The police and security forces must be able to carry out their duties.

The resolution also says that the party discipline, the resolution admits that tendencies have crept into the election campaign for next month's party congress which are against ideological and statutory principles of the party. These tendencies cannot be tolerated, it says.

□ Moscow: After two days of virtual silence on the Polish Central Committee meeting, Soviet television this evening announced in a brief report that the plenum had ended. It gave no details saying only that the crisis in Poland had been discussed.

This telling silence on the substance of the discussions at the meeting indicates that the Russians are deeply displeased by the outcome.

Leading article, page 15

## Babrak Karmal resigns Afghan premiership

By Our Foreign Staff

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan resigned the premiership yesterday and appointed one of his deputies, Sultan Ali Kishnamud, to head the Government, Radio Kabul said.

The announcement, monitored by the BBC in London, said the change was made at the Afghan Revolutionary Council.

Since he took power in the Soviet-backed coup at the end of 1979, Mr Karmal has held all three top posts in Afghan politics—President of the Revolutionary Council, the post which makes him head of state, Prime Minister, and general secretary of the ruling People's Democratic Party.

Mr Karmal chaired the meeting at which yesterday's change was made, Kabul radio said.

The new Prime Minister had ranked second to Mr Karmal in the Revolutionary Council, but had been officially number three in the government hierarchy.

Mr Abdorashid Aryan, the First Deputy Prime Minister, who seems to have been passing over yesterday, is not a member of the ruling party Politburo.

The coup, when Soviet military forces invaded the country, made Afghanistan the focus of East-West tension for many months.

Reprisals by the United States and its allies included a

reduction in food sales to the Soviet Union and a partial boycott of last summer's Olympic Games in Moscow. Food sales have since been largely resumed.

□ Moscow: Mr Karmal's decision to divest himself of the premiership does not appear to be a surprise. He announced two months ago that he wanted to hand over to someone else.

What is not clear is the extent to which the recent gun battles in Kabul are responsible for the choice of his successor (Michael Binyov writes).

Mr Karmal has reportedly urged Mr Karmal to patch up the quarrels within this ruling party.

Islamabad: Three Afghan Mig 25s are said to have intruded into Pakistani air space over Baluchistan and to have caused a bus and rocket and machine gun fire on Wednesday (our correspondent writes).

One of the passengers on the bus was said to have been injured.

An official statement issued here said a bus and rocket occurred in the Baluchistan town of Nushki, close to the Afghan border.

Late last year an Afghan helicopter, which had strayed in Pakistan was downed by ground fire. Pakistan brought border forces. Two Pakistanis had been killed by the gunshot.

## Angry reaction to delay of F16 jet delivery

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 11

The Israeli Government reacted angrily today to America's decision to postpone this week's transfer of four F16 fighter aircraft, but there was cautious optimism in official circles that the steady flow of arms from the United States would soon return to normal.

The highly sophisticated jets were one of two types of American-built aircraft which last Sunday's long-range attack on Iraq's main nuclear reactor. The Americans have already delivered 53 out of the 75 F16s it originally agreed to supply to Israel.

Sources here said that the Washington decision this week marked the first occasion when arms in the pipeline had been held up as a protest against Israeli actions. The so-called reassessment of American arms shipments to Israel in 1975 had only caused a freeze on new contracts.

A statement from the Israeli Foreign Ministry claimed that President Reagan's decision was unjust and regrettable, because Israel had acted in self-defence against threats to its existence by Iraq, which has declared itself to be in a state of war with Israel since 1948.

"Iraq actively participated in all the wars the Arab countries launched against Israel, and refused to sign either the armistice agreement or even a ceasefire. Iraqi leaders have voiced sin and again their enmity and aggressive intentions towards Israel," the Foreign Ministry said.

"They neither restricted nor disguised their plans to use any weapons, be they conventional or non-conventional, against Israel."

The statement concluded: "It is in the light of this that Israel acted in self-defence, and self-defence only. Israel had no choice but to utilize every diplomatic avenue which was open, and

## US baseball season in jeopardy

From Our Own Correspondent New York, June 11

The American baseball season, with about a quarter of the scheduled games played, may end abruptly tomorrow if the players carry out their threat to go on strike.

A judge refused yesterday to grant the players an injunction which would have prevented the team owners from introducing a scheme to limit the right of freedom of movement between clubs.

The owners want to put the lid on burgeoning salaries—one player with the New York Yankees earns \$1,400,000 (about £700,000) a year, restricting the rule allowing players to become free agents after six years with one club.

The free agent system was introduced in 1976 and enables players to bargain for higher salaries. Before then they had been tied to their original team. Under the owners' plan, teams hiring free agents would be forced to give the player an equivalent standing, although the clubs would be allowed to reserve their top players to themselves. Players fear this would dampen the free agent market and cut salaries.

Talks were continuing today in an effort to avert the strike. In 1972 the first national baseball strike lasted 13 days from the start of the season. Last year the players struck during pre-season training.



Ingrid Bergman, the actress, during a screen test for the part of Mrs Golda Meir in "A Woman Called Golda".

## Rescuers drill tunnel to reach trapped boy

Frascati, Italy, June 11.—The mother of a six-year-old boy trapped in a well shaft 118ft down today waited anxiously at the top as rescue workers drilled urgently to reach him.

Alfredo Rampi fell into the well last night and was trapped at a point where the shaft narrowed to about 10in diameter.

Rescuers were digging a parallel shaft down 130ft, then boring a horizontal tunnel to a point just below where the boy was trapped. They said the boy, who suffers from a heart ailment, was relatively calm but crying a lot and complaining of hunger. Efforts to lower food and water were stopped after soft earth near the top of the well threatened to cave in. They were able to lower a plastic tube to pump fresh oxygen to the boy.

The boy's mother Francesca, and his father Ferdinando, stayed nearby during the day talking to their son through a megaphone. The boy, at times calm and at times breaking into sobs, replied that he was all right except for an injured leg and arm.

Dr Evesio Fava, who leads the medical team, said it was a race against the clock. "The boy is okay now. He is holding up well, but he has a heart condition and that could cause trouble at any time." A psychologist is advising the rescue team on ways to keep the boy calm.

Drilling the rescue shaft about 10ft from the well does not pose a danger of causing a land collapse on the boy because the ground in the area was hard-packed.—UPI

## IN BRIEF

### Scientists hunt dinosaur

Los Angeles, June 11.—Two United States scientists plan to go on an expedition deep into the jungles of the Congo Republic to try to find a living species of the dinosaur they believe have escaped extinction 16 million years ago.

A number of the privately funded expedition will be Professor Roy Mackal, who last year spent a month in Congo where members of pygmy tribes described to him a brownish, grey creature with short, thick legs that weighed perhaps 9 to 15 tons, and measured about 35ft.

### Premier wins vote

Brussels, June 11.—Mr Mark Eyskens, the Belgian Prime Minister today won a parliamentary vote of confidence which he had sought after differences in his centre-left coalition Government.

### Siamese twins die

Chicago, June 11.—Siamese twins, who were born joined at the skull 18 months ago, have died during an attempt to separate them. The twins, Chir and Verdu, of Chicago died primarily because of uncontrollable hemorrhaging.

### Held without trial

Johannesburg, June 11.—About 154 people are being detained without trial in South Africa and another 14 are subject to banning (restriction) orders, the South African Institute of Race Relations said today.

### Stewardess drowns

Zeebrugge, June 11.—Pamela Whitehouse, aged 52 from Folkestone, British ferry stewardess, fell overboard and was drowned yesterday as her ship was about to dock.

### Priest to be deported

Manila, June 11.—The Philippines Government today ordered the deportation of Father Edward David Salles, a British Roman Catholic priest for alleged "subversion".

### Metro deaths

Moscow, June 11.—At least seven people died in a fire that erupted at an underground railway station here yesterday, eyewitnesses said.

## Chinese launch farm revolution

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 11

Continuing anxiety about crops starved of rain in northern China coincides with moves by the Communist Party to change the basis of the Chinese diet and fundamentally reorganize the rural communes.

A spokesman for the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization has said China's demand for imported grain will become a serious world problem if it continues to rise at the present rate. China has been importing between three million and 10 million tonnes of grain annually, mainly wheat and maize, over the past few years, the big fluctuations being explained by vagaries of the weather.

The drought which caused a serious shortfall in the national harvest last year, persists in areas of southern and south-eastern Hebei province, surrounding Peking.

The province's wheat crops, covering more than six million acres, will be poor if more rain does not fall soon, though in well-irrigated parts the wheat is growing well.

Flooding, which brought havoc in central China last year, is also thought likely to recur, especially in the Yellow River basin in Hunan province. Upwards of 20 million people risk famine again this year if the weather is unfavourable.

The Communist Party's plan to counteract the bad weather and other farming difficulties is not based simply on conserving water more effectively. The whole organization of the

people's communes—units numbering from a few thousand up to 20,000 or more people—is being changed to permit the peasants greater initiative in the interests both of enriching themselves and improving food supplies to the state, the city dwellers and the armed forces.

More and more communes across the country are encouraging peasant families to sign individual contracts for their deliveries of grain and other products, thus encouraging them to work harder, out of self-interest.

The first casualty in this change of policy is the system of work-points, the system of Mao Tse-tung's concept of the people's communes was founded in 1958.

Instead of being graded according to their strength and enthusiasm, the peasants are being paid according to the number of hours spent working communal lands, peasants who sign delivery contracts with commune organs will now be permitted to sell or retain all surpluses.

Economic planning is being personalized. The peasants will be assigned portions of communally-owned land to work with communally-waged implements and their earnings will depend exactly on their work, the first principle of Marxist socialism.

This system, it is hoped, will end time-wasting paperwork and individual squabbles connected with the post-harvest share-out of grain and other basic products practised under Mao's system.

The new policy is a streamlined version of one put into practice after the end of the disastrous Great Leap Forward, which by 1964 had beggared the peasants and brought about widespread starvation.

It was designed by the late Liu Shaoqi, former head of state and Mao's arch-enemy, and by Mr Deng Xiaoping, who is today Vice-Chairman of the party and the leading policy maker.

Huge increases in production have been claimed by rural areas practising the contract system (though observers have learnt a lot about such boasts), and it will probably become standard throughout China within a year or two.

Under this policy, the communes and subsidiary organs become more like units of local government, education, health care and so on, with little say in the work or incomes of the peasants.

The other policy change being pushed just now is to remove from grain production those parts of upland, forest, steep, or water-logged areas. Labor is reclaimed as Mao insists to grow wheat, maize and other crops which could never flourish there.

The catchphrase of the moment is "Greater Grain" meaning food supplies as a whole. However, it will take long and patient work to persuade the peasants that a diet based more on meat, fish, eggs, fruit and other nutritious foods can ever be satisfying without a huge bowl of rice or a pile of steamed bread.



## Secrecy shrouds Clark talks in South Africa

From Eric Marsden, Cape Town, June 11

After a three-hour working breakfast with Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister at his residence in Cape Town, Mr William Clark, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, and his two colleagues left by helicopter for a sight-seeing tour of the Cape peninsula.

Mr Clark is accompanied by Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Mr Elliot Abrams, the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations.

He later spent several hours in talks with Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister. The main topic was again the future status of Namibia (South-West Africa), which the American mission will visit tomorrow for talks with leaders of the internal political parties and with Mr Danie Hough, the Administrator-General.

The low-level flight over the peninsula gave the American officials an opportunity to see for themselves the strategic importance of the Simonstown naval base near the foot of the peninsula and the Cape sea route which carries most of Europe's oil and essential minerals.

For years the South African Government has been emphasizing to the West the importance of preventing Soviet attempts to gain control of the Cape route but the Reagan Administration is the first to take serious notice of the warnings.

Secrecy is being maintained over the nature and subject of the diplomatic talks. Officials declined to comment on this morning's meeting with the Prime Minister except to disclose that he and Mr Clark toasted each other in orange juice and that Mrs Botha prepared a traditional South African breakfast.

Neither side would comment on what was discussed at the dinner session held in the state rooms of Cape Town castle last night. One of Mr Clark's aides

said: "The delegation is not prepared to conduct these interviews through the press. We are determined they are going to be private."

It seems unlikely that details of the exchanges over Namibia, South Africa's internal policy and the delicate subject of nuclear fuel for South Africa's reactors will be made known until the full text of the secret conversations is leaked to anti-apartheid campaigners in Washington (as happened in the case of Mr R. F. Botha's visit to Washington in May).

In the absence of official guidance, some observers here are taking the line that the United States is no longer committed to the United Nations plan for Namibia outlined in the Security Council Resolution 435 and is awaiting new ideas from the South African Government. This speculation is based on the tentative answers by Mr Clark to questions at the airport on his arrival, and may prove misleading.

Though earlier statements by United States leaders have given the impression that the United Nations proposals are unworkable, the strong adverse reaction not only from black states but also from its Western allies has led Washington to adopt a more cautious line.

Officials now emphasize that the United Nations still has a part to play in a settlement and that the American initiative on Namibia should be seen as "strengthening and building on Resolution 435 rather than replacing it."

The main problem to be overcome is the firm refusal of South Africa and the Namibia internal parties to accept a United Nations military force as overseers of a pre-independence election.

Mr R. F. Botha said: "We are having substantive talks on the things we discussed in Washington. We are now trying to find a way out of the impasse." He added that the breakfast talks were constructive. —AP.

## Japanese terrorists renounce violence

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, June 11

After four years of silence, the fanatical left-wing underground organization, the Japanese Red Army, has apparently decided to renounce terrorism as a means of pursuing its political objectives.

According to a news letter mailed to moderate political groups in Japan this week, the Red Army, which was responsible for the massacre of 26 people at Lod airport in Israel in 1972, has decided that its past policy of armed struggle was a mistake.

Japanese police experts claim that the news letter, and the Red Army's booklet *Solidarity*, contains the genuine signature of Miss Fusako Shigenobu, the group's 35-year-old leader. The police say the remnants of the organization have set up their headquarters in a Palestinian refugee camp on the outskirts of Beirut.

The Red Army has been inactive since it hijacked a Japan Airlines DC8 in Bombay four years ago and forced the pilot to fly to Dacca. The Japanese Government was eventually forced to release six political prisoners and pay out about £3m in ransom money to the terrorists to secure the release of the 151 passengers and crew of the aircraft.

Copies of *Solidarity* and letters signed by Miss Shigenobu were distributed to Japan's legitimate and more moderate left-wing political groups, previously denounced by the terrorists as revisionists in their struggle against imperialism.

The terrorists declared that "our early policy of placing utmost importance on the issue of armed struggle was mistaken." *Solidarity* goes on to admit that the policy of armed struggle was a mistake.

"Under the new situation in the world, it is important to unify all anti-imperialist forces and consolidate the movement to build a bigger base," the letter states.

In the past the Red Army has only attempted to contact radical terrorist groups which condoned armed struggle and violence as legitimate political weapons. It has also assisted fanatical terrorist groups in Europe, including the Baader-Meinhof gang.

In recent years the group of about 30 Japanese terrorists have operated mainly in Europe and the Middle East. The Red Army emerged as a terrorist organization when it hijacked a Japan Airlines jet to North Korea in 1970. The next year the leadership lynched 12 members of the group for deviating from ideological policy in the Gumbura mountains in Japan.

Three of its members killed 26 people and wounded another 72 when they opened fire on a crowd in Lod airport in 1972. In 1973, the Red Army hijacked a Japan Airlines jet bound for Paris and forced the pilot to fly to Benghazi where they destroyed the aircraft.

They made their next strike in 1974, destroying an oil refinery in Singapore and escaping to Yemen with five hostages. That year they also occupied the French Embassy in The Hague and escaped to Syria. In 1975 they seized 53 hostages in the American Embassy in Kuala Lumpur.

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## Soviet life expectancy falling

## Birth rate in European Russia worries party

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 11

For the first time Soviet officials have disclosed that a year's paid leave for mothers after the birth of a child and a further year's unpaid leave, and the provision for more part-time work for women.

These measures were aimed especially at encouraging the first and second child, rather than subsequent offspring, Mr Smirnov went on. There was no discrimination against the large families of Central Asia, but encouraging births there was like "trying to seed the clouds during a rainstorm."

One of the principal obstacles to a higher birth rate was abortion. The number of abortions each year exceeded the number of live births. Everything was being done to dissuade women from having abortions, he said, but abortion would not be outlawed. That would lead to criminal abortions which would have an even more harmful effect on the birth rate and on women's health.

Alcoholism also took its toll, leading to a large increase in the number of children born with mental handicaps and hastening mortality, especially of men. The price of alcohol would soon be raised, but the problem, which Mr Smirnov called "one of the most serious in our civilization," could not be solved by any single measure.

A balanced demographic policy was becoming increasingly important as the country's population was aging and the labour shortage becoming acute. Mr Smirnov did not think that a widespread migration of Central Asians to other parts of the Soviet Union was the answer, because of their reluctance to move. But he suggested that just as the rest of the country had helped Central Asia to industrialize, so now these people should help to solve the labour shortage elsewhere.

Mr Smirnov said that ethnic Russians formed 55 per cent of the Soviet population, and the rate was falling. But he would not predict when the Russians would become a minority in the country.

Measures to help mothers have been announced, ranging from higher family allowances and lump payments for the first and second child, the guarantee of a minimum of one room

for a young couple with a baby, a year's paid leave for mothers after the birth of a child and a further year's unpaid leave, and the provision for more part-time work for women.

These statistics were recently given at a frank press conference by Mr Alexander Smirnov, deputy director of the demographic section of the State Planning Committee.

Among the reasons he gave for the changes were the more efficient gathering of statistics, the growing abuse of alcohol and the large numbers of people reaching retirement age.

The infant mortality rate in the Soviet Union now stands at 30 per 1,000, compared with 24 per 1,000 in 1960. Mr Smirnov said that the picture was influenced by the very high birth rate in Central Asia, where the bulk of the population still live in villages.

Medical facilities in rural areas were still inadequate, and the Soviet Union had a larger rural population than other developed countries. If only urban infant mortality rates were considered, then the Soviet record was as good as Japan's, one of the world's lowest.

Life expectancy, which rose steadily since the Revolution until 1970, has begun to fall. It reached a peak of 70 years, but is now just over 69. Mr Smirnov said that the large pre-war generation was reaching retirement and dying, but the next generation, decimated by the Second World War, was far smaller.

Speaking of the deep concern of the party leadership over the low birth rate in European Russia and the Baltic republics, Mr Smirnov said that the Government had decided to play a more active role in stimulating the birth rate.

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Debut of the test-tube calf

The world's first test-tube calf has been born at the

School of Veterinary Medicine at Pennsylvania University. Dr Benjamin Brackett, a professor of animal reproduction, who headed the research team, said: "The pregnancy went 280 days and it's a very healthy, normal calf in every way."

Yes, this is the first test-tube calf born in the world. The baby bull was born on Tuesday. Fertilization actually occurred in a small tissue-

culture dish, not a test tube, Dr Brackett said. The egg

was obtained surgically from one cow, and after being fertilized with sperm from a bull and incubated, the embryo was placed in the fallopian tube of a second

cow, who carried the pregnancy to term. The success of the experiment opens a new dimension for animal breeding: "We anticipate this research will help in working with infertility in people", Dr Brackett said.

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## Haig ready to discuss arms sales on Peking visit

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 11

Although senior members of the United States Administration are insisting that the status of next week's visit to Peking by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, is to discuss a wide range of bilateral and international issues, there is little doubt that most interest will be focused on the talks he will have on possible sales of military equipment to China.

A senior State Department official said Mr Haig would have a "rich dialogue" with Mr Deng Xiaoping, the vice-chairman, and other Chinese leaders on the possibility of American arms sales. But the official emphasized that no decisions had yet been taken, nor would they be until the Reagan Administration had discussed the issue with its allies and with members of Congress.

The Administration is, however, prepared to expand the scope of a policy introduced by the previous Carter Administration whereby dual-purpose equipment could be sold to China. The official said Mr Haig would try to facilitate the policy on dual-use technology "to make it more flexible, perhaps to raise the threshold a little."

The fact that the Reagan Administration is





Katia Ricciarelli in the title role of "Luisa Miller"

Gordon John Sinclair: "Gregory's Girl" star

Ultravox: Eurocentric synthesizer music

Elizabeth Frink's bronze "Turning Dog"

## The Times critics' guide to the week's entertainment

### Theatre

Irving Wardle

**George Funnies:** A clean sweep of the downtown consumer population, in the form of a ghastly dinner party for car salesmen and a non-English speaking Sandi (Anthony Sher) who mistakes the venue for a brothel. As improvised by Mike Leigh's company, the piece may arouse inverse snobbish reactions, but you cannot argue against acting as good as this. (Garrick, 836 4601)

**Cats:** Skimbleshanks, Growltiger, and other famed felines from T.S. Eliot's collection, released into a cat's adventure playground for a night out involving every theatrical skill from blues-singing and conjuring to Chinese opera. Trevor Nunn and Andrew Lloyd Webber have failed in their attempt to devise a story line; but the stage effects and dance are terrific. (New London, 405 0072)

**Britannicus:** A gallant near-succumb in anglicizing Racine's political masterpiece with a ferocious central battle between Jonathan Kent's Nero and Siobhan McKenna as his equally blood-glutted mother. Some of the modern detail grates, but this is a worthy successor to the director, Christopher Fettes's, acclaimed *De Pausus*. (Lyric Studio, Hammersmith, 741 2311)

**Serjeant Musgrave's Dance:** Painfully well-timed revival of John Arden's fable of colonial warfare. A good company, led by John Thaw, and Peter Hartwell's superb designs throw the play's narrative strength and poetic weakness into illuminating relief. (Cottesloe, 828 2252)

**Nicholas Nickleby:** The Royal Shakespeare Company's epic affirmation of the supposedly defunct British spirit. A festive convergence of theatre skills, including a script (David Edgar) that raises the craft of adaptation level with that of original composition, and the best acting now to be seen in England. Sold out, but a few returned tickets may be available from the box office. (Aldwych, 836 5332)

**Having a Ball:** London's first taste of the rudely robust repertoire of the Oldham Coliseum. Alan Bleasdale's wacky story does not span the gap from potency gaps to nuclear doomwatching; but the jokes are good and so are the cast, with notably high-pressure performances from Philip Donaghy and Julie Walters. (Oldham Coliseum, 741 8334)

**Waiting for Godot:** Another fine transfer from the Manchester Royal Exchange. A searchingly articulate production by Braham Murray framing the comic partnership of Max Wall and Trevor Peacock, who achieve the funniest Beckett performance yet seen in London, or probably anywhere else. (Round House, Chalk Farm, 267 2564)

**Fringe/Ned Chaillet:** Metaphysics and Strip: Andrew Dallmeyer always purveys an eccentric blend of comedy. His

present late-night offering at New End was a salacious boost to a recent Edinburgh Festival, pitting droll philosophy against the distractions of a striptease. His quirky humour can be more seductive than the strip. All next week at 10.30 pm. Theatre at New End, Hampstead, London NW3 (794 0236)

**The Worlds:** Edward Bond's play received some acclaim in its student premiere in Newcastle a while back, but the press were barred from its London opening with the Royal Court's young people's company. There will be a chance to say something about the professional production next week. New Half Moon, Mile End Road, London E1 (790 4000)

**These Men:** Mayo Simon offers a male-eye view of two sexy women sharing a tiny Los Angeles house. He is not kind to mankind, but provides rich parts for two excellent actresses who nearly learn how to do without men. Bush Theatre, Shepherd's Bush Green, London W12 (743 3388)

**Passing Through:** The play which won first prize in the 1980 London Play Awards, sponsored by Capital Radio and the Greater London Arts Association, receives its first production by the Six of One Company at the Upstream Theatre. John Petherbridge

**Max Wall: still waiting for Godot**  
writes about an invented London refuge for battered women, after three years of working in real refuges. Until June 27, Upstream Theatre Club, Short Street, Waterloo, London SE1 (928 5394)

**Booking opens...**  
The National Theatre  
Postcard Booking for July opens on June 26. Personal booking from July 26.  
**Oliver:** The Shoemakers' Holiday by Thomas Dekker. A Month in the Country by Ivan Turgenev. Man and Superman by G.B. Shaw. The Life of Galileo by B. Brecht. **Leslie:** The Affair of Virginia Woolf by E. Albee. **The Caretaker** by Harold Pinter. Measure for Measure. **Cottesloe:** One Woman Plays by Dario Fo and Franca Rame. Don Juan by Molière.

**Ballet**  
John Percival  
Coliseum: This weekend is the Stuttgart Ballet's last programme. It includes a Cranko ballet never seen here before, *Presence*, and another work new to London, *Ilia*. Kylian's *Return to the Struggle* and the last of Stuttgart's last New York season; also Glen Teley's *Rite of Spring* with Richard Cragun (June 12, 13) and Christopher Boardman (June 13-matinee) in the lead.  
The Nureyev Festival opens at the Coliseum on Monday, with Nureyev dancing every performance. For the first week, he appears in *Festival Ballet's Giselle*, probably with at least two ballerinas alternating in the title part, Eva Erdekina and Evelyn Desautels. (836 3161)

**Sadler's Wells:** Merce Cunningham's marvelous troupe of dancers, in a repertoire combining fascinating choreography, avant garde music and fine design, are in London for one more week. Only if you want to know what modern dance can show at its best, don't miss them. (837 1672)

**Riverside:** If you already know modern dance and want an original, intelligent and entertaining treatment of it, David Gordon's *Pick-Up Company* is for you—but they end on Sunday, so hurry. (748 3854)

**Almeida:** Something also off the beaten track. The German dancer-choreographer Reinhold Hoffman dances a solo evening at the new Almeida Theatre, 1 Almeida Street, Islington (June 15-17). Her *Solo with Sofa* is extraordinary. (359 4404)

**The Big Top, Cambridge:** Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet leaves Covent Garden (you can still catch a triple bill tonight, or an interesting young cast in *Two Pigeons* tomorrow afternoon) to open a three-week season in their specially adapted circus tent, erected on Jesus Green. Its splendid big stage will house two programmes each week, starting with David Bintley's *Polonia* and Peter Wright's *Giselle* (June 15-17); then *Les Sylphides*, *Checkmate* and *Day into Night* (June 18-20). (0223 316513)

### Opera

John Higgins

**Aldeburgh:** The festival opens tonight with a new production by Christopher Renshaw of Benjamin Britten's *The Prodigal Son*, using the original sets by Colin Graham. The cast includes Kenneth Bower and Thomas Hemsley. For other festival performances see Concerts. (072 885 2935)

**Covent Garden:** *Madam Butterfly* returns to the repertoire with a cast of principals entirely new to the opera in London. Raina Kabaivanska sings the title role; Dennis O'Neill, a fine Alfredo in Scottish Opera's *Traviata* earlier in the year, is the Pinkerton; and Leo Nucci, Sharpless. Nucci has a busy week: he is also in the performances of *Luisa Miller*, in which Jose Carreras takes over the role of Rodolfo from Carlo Bergonzi. (240 1066)

**English National Opera:** North, Grand Theatre, Leeds: There is a new production by Steven Faint of Weber's *Fra Diavolo* tomorrow night with Sally Burgess as Agathe and Robert Ferguson as Max. It plays in repertoire next week with *Don Giovanni* and *The Barber of Seville*. Thereafter ENON move off to Oxford. (0532 439351)

**Glyndebourne:** *The Barber and the Nozze di Figaro* continue to run in repertoire with the original casts, but Elgar Howarth is now carrying the choral part of Rossini's comic opera with Sylvia Crambell. (0223 812411)

### Concerts

William Mann

**Aldeburgh Festival** begins today and runs until June 28, with full schedule every day. Among particularly attractive concerts during the coming week are tomorrow afternoon's recital at Orford Church by Orford String Quartet who come, however, from Orford in Canada, sent by the Canadian Aldeburgh Foundation to the Suffolk festival founded 33 years ago by Benjamin Britten. They will play Haydn, Beethoven and the exquisitely beautiful quartet by Ludovico.

On Sunday evening, at Snape Malvern, Hans Gabor, with Geoffrey Parsons, sing Schubert, Wolf, Strauss and, especially apt for this Romanian soprano's artistry, Debussy's *Ariettes oubliées*.

On Monday at Snape, Murray Perahia plays two Mozart piano concertos (K271 and K595) with the BCO, who complete the programme with the E flat Wind Serenade K375. There are two eighteenth birthday tributes next week in the Aldeburgh Jubilee Hall, on Wednesday afternoon to Aaron Copland (a piano recital by Leo Smit), on Thursday at noon to Alan Bush who himself takes part as pianist in his own works, which include a new concerto for piano obligato as well as a repertoire of his own works. The festival provides transport from Aldeburgh to concerts elsewhere. (072 885 2935)

**Greenwich Festival**, which also runs until June 28, casts its artistic net very wide. Tomorrow evening, in Royal Naval College Chapel, the ECO under Nicholas Kraemer give the premiere of Michael Berkeley's *Piers Plowman* suite. Jessye Norman's vocal solos include the concert aria "Ch'io mi scordi di te" which Mozart composed for Madama Sorce and myself, namely with piano obligato as well as orchestra. Murray Perahia plays Mozart's piano part, and is also soloist in the biggest Mozart piano concerto, K503 in C (see Aldeburgh above). On Sunday evening, in Ranger's House, the Delme

### Our regular critics provide a short list of recommended entertainments, outings and reading for the coming week

Quarter give the first four recitals devoted to string quartets by Haydn, Mozart and Robert Simpson—enterprising choice.

On Thursday in Elham Palace the Irish mezzo Bernadette Greedy begins her recital with Handel and ends with a generous anthology of songs from her homeland (854 8888, extension 2314)

**Central London:** Seiji Ozawa conducts the Philharmonia Orchestra twice: on Tuesday (RPO, 928 3181) Tchaikovsky's *Romeo and Juliet*, and on Thursday (RPO) Prokofiev's third piano concerto with soloist Tsvetan Tsvetanov. On Thursday (RPO) Garrick Ohlsson plays Beethoven's third piano concerto, and Ozawa conducts Berlioz's *Fantastic Symphony*. Andre Previn twice conducts the LSO (RPO), on Sunday in a delectable all-Ravel programme: on Thursday in Strauss's magnificent *Heldentoten* and Shostakovich's first cello concerto with Yo Yo Ma, plus more Ravel.

### Jazz/Rock

Richard Williams

**Tete Montoliu/Ernestine Anderson:** A blind Catalan who served a long apprenticeship bobbing around touring American stars, Montoliu plays piano like the perfect cross between Art Tatum and Bud Powell, but with Erroll Garner's joie de vivre in place of Powell's tragedy. Miss Anderson canter through the songs that supper-club habitués can't sing (June 12, 13 and 15 in Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Friar Street, London W1 439 0747)

**Stan Tracey/Keith Tippett:** Tracey's quartet is familiar enough, its only imperishable being the form of its drummer, the pianist's son, who is prone to overemphasis. Tippett's quartet, a percussionist, is an unknown quantity, but an exciting prospect. (June 12, 100 Club, 100 Oxford Street, London W1 656 0933)

**Ultravox/Madness:** Easier to imagine the effervescent Madness succeeding at this Festival Palace Garden Party than to arrive to Ultravox transmitting their pale-faced Eurocentric synthesizer music across the lake to bare-chested fans in broad daylight. Other groups include Temple of David and Our Daughter's Wedding, the latter an unknown trio of electronic technicians from New York. (June 13, 1 pm-8 pm, Crystal Palace Bowl, London SE19)

**Defunkt:** This fashionable New York funk trio, with an aggressive funk music, fronted by the prodigious trombone of

Joseph Bowie, brother of the Art Ensemble of Chicago's Lester Bowie. Their recent debut LP seemed to concentrate on a scathing irony in both lyrics and delivery, sometimes at the expense of actual musical ideas, but their live performances are said to be riotous. (June 13, The Venue, 160-162 Victoria Street, London SW1 828 9411/2/3)

**UB40/Toots and the Maytals:** Gang of Four: Two young rock bands firmly linked (but in very different ways) with reggae meet Toots Hibbert, one of the finest Jamaican singers, in the open air, June 13, 2 pm-10 pm, Walsall Football Club, Fellows Park, Walsall. Toots and the Maytals also appear on June 17 and 18 at The Venue, 160-162 Victoria Street, London SW1 (828 9411/2/3)

**The Sound:** Just about the most thoughtful of the recent gang of British post-punk rockers, The Sound have a perfect anthem for the revived CND movement in Adrian Borland's "Missiles" and a classic rock song regardless of category in "Heartland". (June 14, Heaven, The Arches, Villiers Street, London WC2 539 3852)

**Kraftwerk:** On the evidence of their new album, *Computer World*, the inventors of electronic dance-rock are still its most satisfying exponents. (June 15, 8 pm, 100 Club, 100 Oxford Street, London W1 656 0933)

**Gregory's Girl:** The funniest film in London: Bill Forsyth's genial picture of the pains, preoccupations and loopy pleasures of adolescence. A huge comic talent comes together with an irresistible young cast. (Screen on the way, 226 3320; Ritz, Brixton; 737 2121)

**Napoleon:** Tomorrow is one of the few out-of-town dates for Abel Gance's restored epic—without Carl Davis's orchestral accompaniment, alas, but with a brave piano marathon by Andrew Yorkell. (Theatre City, Mold, City, 0352 55144)

**That Stinking Feeling:** This would be the funniest film in London if Gregory's Girl were not. Bill Forsyth's marvellous young Glasgow comedians play the (in some cases real-life) roles of young unemployed who must the social stigma of an ill-advised heist of stainless steel sinks. (ICA, 930 2647)

**Last chances:** Louis Malle's sweet-sour *Atlantic City* (Cinema, 499 3737). *Amadeus*, a baroque-mesmeric Stalker (Academy Two, 437 2581) and *Andrei* Wajda's *Rough Treatment* (Camden Place, 485 2443) close on Wednesday.

**The Long Good Friday:** John Mackenzie's sharp and finely acted thriller, owing much to

Berry. Kestie's admirable script is one of the periodic gleams of hope in British films. Bob Hoskins's London gang boss, whose ideal capitalist criminal organization is suddenly threatened by unknown but lethal enemies, is a fine character creation. (Plaza, 437 1234)

**Tess:** With extraordinary agreement inhibiting his entry to Britain, Robert Polanski made a virtue of necessity, using the landscape of Brittany to create an ideal Wessex. The best attempt yet at Hardy's teasingly fatalistic world, the film has an intelligent script and good cast. (Rangit, 437 1234)

**The Europeans:** Revival of James Ivory's elegant and atmospheric reading of Henry James, directed by Ruth Prawer Hasbun. In the interesting cast are Lee Remick, Robin Ellis and Tim Woodward.

**Lee Remick in "The Europeans"**  
A run-up to imminent opening of Ivory's *Camelot*. (Quartet, Gate Two, Bloomsbury 837 8402)

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### Booking opens...

**National Film Theatre**  
Personal booking for July opens on Thursday. The programme features Anthony Asquith, Blake Edwards, Yusef Safdie, Angelopoulos, Manuel de Oliveira, Hollywood in the Mirror, Enterprise Studios and Ray Harryhausen.

**21st Summer Show:** Almost inevitably, the Academy mixture as before. Abstract art not up to much, though they seem to be trying; elsewhere, cheery and colourful, with the usual famous Academicians doing (often finely) what made them famous in the first place. Certainly well up to standard. (Royal Academy, Piccadilly)

**Anthony Caro:** Bronzes from the past five years show no diminution of natural rigour in the deployment of heavy metal, though the specific metal used does have a slightly more welcoming effect than the steel. Caro ordinarily used to work in a rather surprising show to find in the eighteenth century purities of Keatwood, but the contrast is quite effective. (Fraghe Bequest, Kenwood)

**A Salute to Marcel Boulestin** and Jeanne Labrousse. Loving tribute to the good old days of the Restaurant Boulestin, and its creator's role as a patron of (then) modern art. Paintings by Marie Laurencin, fabrics by Dufy and Duncan Grant, and particularly a fine range of graphics, paintings and drawings by Labourer, including some of the murals now, sadly, dismantled. (Parking Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London, SW1)

**Other People's Radio:** The first of four weekly 15-minute documentaries, uncommon because they feature radio looking at itself, or more precisely what other people get out of their loudspeakers. Libby Purves leads off this week with a selection of the world's early morning radio. No doubt the hope is that we shall end up duly thankful for what we receive, but there should be some amusement on the way. (Radio 4, June 16 at 4 pm and weekly)

**Monty: The Making of a General, 1892-1942** by Nigel Hamilton (Hamish Hamilton, £12). Massive official biography of Britain's most successful and most difficult general this century, based on the great mass of Monty's private papers. In the Books Page of *The Times* yesterday Ronald Lewin, our military reviewer and author himself of authoritative books about both Montgomery and Rommel, judged it to be the most accurate, the most explicit, and by far the most illuminating of books about Monty.

**The Queen Mother by Elizabeth Longford** (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95). Informal biography of the most popular Queen consort in our history by our surrogate Queen Mother of literature. In *The Times* Anthony Holden judged that it does not approach the scale and thoughtfulness of Lady Longford's earlier biographies, but that no one can be better qualified to chronicle the life and times of Queen Elizabeth.

**Liberty's Daughters: The Revolutionary Experience of American Women, 1790-1860** by Mary Beth Norton (Hutchinson, £8.95). Using the private papers of 450 American families, the lives of colonial women are revealed in their own words, their hard lives of poverty and the death of children, their place in society, and their emergence into public life.

**Russia Perceived: A Trans-Siberian Journey** by Elizabeth Pond (Gollancz, £9.95). From the spot where Vronsky met Anna Karenina, the author (a correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*) sets off across Russia by train, sharing with three Russians (grandmother, mother and daughter), mixing an account of the journey with her own observations of the people, their history and literature.

**Events**  
**Barnes Book Bonanza:** At Barnesley Town Hall tonight Sir Roy Shaw, Secretary, General of the Arts Council, will announce the winners of this year's Yorkshire Arts Literary Awards, which are given every two years to focus attention on the best creative work about Yorkshire, or by authors who live and work in the region. Previous winners include Philip Larkin, Pamela Haines, Barry Collier, and R.C. Scriven.

**Antique Toy, Dolls and Miniatures Fair:** More dolls for little girls and collector parents (take the cheque book) at the Verbena Hotel, Bloomsbury Street, London, WC1, on June 14. Open 11 am-5 pm, admission 75p adults, 50p children.

**Merton Steam Rally:** Fairground organs, steamrollers and rides for children at Wandale Park, Boreham Road, London SW19. Friday, June 13 and 14, 11 am-5 pm.

**The Poly Marathon:** The oldest of the British marathon races (the first took place in 1908) starts in Long Walk, in the grounds of Windsor Castle, and finishes at the Windsor Athletic Club ground, near Vauxhall Road. The 600 or so competitors will set off at 2.15 pm, and the first runners are expected as the finishing line about two hours and 15 minutes later. Its location has given the Poly a reputation as an enjoyable event for spectators. June 13.

**Museum of Childhood:** For small boys and girls who love cutting out and an exhibition of paper toys and models opens on June 17. It looks back as far as the early nineteenth century, when hand-printed cut-outs were first used, and

argument for taking a new look at Vaughan and his contemporaries. (Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, E2)

**21st Summer Show:** Almost inevitably, the Academy mixture as before. Abstract art not up to much, though they seem to be trying; elsewhere, cheery and colourful, with the usual famous Academicians doing (often finely) what made them famous in the first place. Certainly well up to standard. (Royal Academy, Piccadilly)

**Anthony Caro:** Bronzes from the past five years show no diminution of natural rigour in the deployment of heavy metal, though the specific metal used does have a slightly more welcoming effect than the steel. Caro ordinarily used to work in a rather surprising show to find in the eighteenth century purities of Keatwood, but the contrast is quite effective. (Fraghe Bequest, Kenwood)

**A Salute to Marcel Boulestin** and Jeanne Labrousse. Loving tribute to the good old days of the Restaurant Boulestin, and its creator's role as a patron of (then) modern art. Paintings by Marie Laurencin, fabrics by Dufy and Duncan Grant, and particularly a fine range of graphics, paintings and drawings by Labourer, including some of the murals now, sadly, dismantled. (Parking Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London, SW1)

**Other People's Radio:** The first of four weekly 15-minute documentaries, uncommon because they feature radio looking at itself, or more precisely what other people get out of their loudspeakers. Libby Purves leads off this week with a selection of the world's early morning radio. No doubt the hope is that we shall end up duly thankful for what we receive, but there should be some amusement on the way. (Radio 4, June 16 at 4 pm and weekly)

**Monty: The Making of a General, 1892-1942** by Nigel Hamilton (Hamish Hamilton, £12). Massive official biography of Britain's most successful and most difficult general this century, based on the great mass of Monty's private papers. In the Books Page of *The Times* yesterday Ronald Lewin, our military reviewer and author himself of authoritative books about both Montgomery and Rommel, judged it to be the most accurate, the most explicit, and by far the most illuminating of books about Monty.

**The Queen Mother by Elizabeth Longford** (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95). Informal biography of the most popular Queen consort in our history by our surrogate Queen Mother of literature. In *The Times* Anthony Holden judged that it does not approach the scale and thoughtfulness of Lady Longford's earlier biographies, but that no one can be better qualified to chronicle the life and times of Queen Elizabeth.

**Liberty's Daughters: The Revolutionary Experience of American Women, 1790-1860** by Mary Beth Norton (Hutchinson, £8.95). Using the private papers of 450 American families, the lives of colonial women are revealed in their own words, their hard lives of poverty and the death of children, their place in society, and their emergence into public life.

**Russia Perceived: A Trans-Siberian Journey** by Elizabeth Pond (Gollancz, £9.95). From the spot where Vronsky met Anna Karenina, the author (a correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*) sets off across Russia by train, sharing with three Russians (grandmother, mother and daughter), mixing an account of the journey with her own observations of the people, their history and literature.

**Events**  
**Barnes Book Bonanza:** At Barnesley Town Hall tonight Sir Roy Shaw, Secretary, General of the Arts Council, will announce the winners of this year's Yorkshire Arts Literary Awards, which are given every two years to focus attention on the best creative work about Yorkshire, or by authors who live and work in the region. Previous winners include Philip Larkin, Pamela Haines, Barry Collier, and R.C. Scriven.

**Antique Toy, Dolls and Miniatures Fair:** More dolls for little girls and collector parents (take the cheque book) at the Verbena Hotel, Bloomsbury Street, London, WC1, on June 14. Open 11 am-5 pm, admission 75p adults, 50p children.

**Merton Steam Rally:** Fairground organs, steamrollers and rides for children at Wandale Park, Boreham Road, London SW19. Friday, June 13 and 14, 11 am-5 pm.

**RSC**  
ASPIRING MONTHLY SEASON OF ENTERTAINMENT ON THE ART OF KINGSHIP & LOVE  
From 29 June  
**THE HOLLOW CROWN**  
The last of the Plantagenets  
Book of the Month (June 29)  
From 3 July  
**PLEASURE AND REPENTANCE**  
The last of the Plantagenets  
Book of the Month (July 3)  
With  
Irene Jacob  
Susan Fawcett  
Alan Howard  
Barbara Leigh Hunt  
Jared Sizer  
Richard Pank  
Michael Pennington  
Norman Rodway  
Jared Sizer

مكتبة الصلح



**JOSEPH LOSEY'S film of Mozart's**  
**DON GIOVANNI**  
**LAST WEEKS**  
**ACADEMY CINEMA ONE** 167 Oxford Street,  
 London W1L 437 2981







## Athletics

## Coe happens upon world record on way to a two-part ambition

By Norman Fox

In breaking his own world 800 metres record in 1 min 41.72 sec in Florence on Wednesday evening, Sebastian Coe sublimated his ambition to spend this summer in the Olympic Games in pursuit of excellence. He ran much of the race alone, emphasising that condition as much as competition. His performance was expected to include more records, as the public at large may prefer the prospect of further meetings between himself and Steve Ovett. Coe has committed himself to a season enjoying rivalry against the clock. Possibly they will race each other in a Golden Mile in Brussels on August 28 but before that both could have more records to their names.

Coe's paramount ambition is to retrieve the 1,500 metres and mile world records that Ovett took last year. His style of his run in Florence he is capable of doing so but Ovett may have the first opportunity of a record by appearing in the 1,500 metres in Oslo on June 26 and he will return there after the following month. Coe's second ambition may also appear in the July meeting but not in the same event. He needs to run an 800 metres for Loughborough University

against the AAA next Thursday and will appear over the same distance for Britain against West Germany at Crystal Palace the following week.

Although Coe was delighted to run an 800 metres in under 1:42.6 he will now, automatically, be expected to become the first under 1:40.0, an unfair demand considering, for instance, that it took 15 years between 1957 and 1977 to improve the record from 1:44.3 to 1:43.4. Nevertheless it is reasonable that the comparatively slight Coe should have improved on the best time of the muscular Cuban, Alberto Juarez, by the best part of two seconds.

Coe is now well ahead of all other 800 metres rivals on this season's times. Only two other runners, James Robinson and Mark Evans, both of the United States, have recorded less than 1:45.0. But Coe believes Don Falge, of the United States, could give him impetus to break the 1:40.0 mark. He should continue to improve, Coe should continue to take compensation for his time in the 800 metres in the Olympic Games. He was admitted in Florence that, during the final 30 metres, he was beginning to get up his pace. "I am a pacemaker was irrelevant," he said at my best just running," he said.

His father, Peter, who is also his coach, said yesterday that while the record was not a firm target in Florence, the warm, good conditions were conducive, and he decided that the effort should be made if the first lap was right. He said that the circumstances were not unlike Oslo so the record came into view.

A measure of Coe's fitness after an ankle injury was his first lap time of 49.69 seconds. This shook off all opposition and prospective pacemakers, being a second inside the time he set in achieving the previous record in Oslo. He had not expected to run quite so fast but was surprised when he recorded his previous best time of the season, a comparatively slow 1:44.06.

Coe said in Florence that his priority was to reclaim the 1,500 metres record. His winning time of 3:38.4 in the Olympic Games would not rank him in this season's top half-dozen but in August last year he did 3:32.19 in Zurich, close to the world record he held before Ovett surpassed him last year.

While saying that competitive races did not guarantee fast times, Coe admitted on arrival home yesterday that the 1:40 barrier was to be broken in his mind. He would not have been in contention at 800 metres. He said of his record: "That's as fast as I can go so." If it had survived for much longer the previous record could have become a psychological problem. It must have thought, it was a one-off.

## Wednesday's results

100m: C. Lewis (USA), 10.13  
200m: A. Smith (USA), 21.75  
400m: G. Lewis (USA), 1:01.00  
800m: S. Coe (GB), 1:41.72  
1,500m: J. Robinson (USA), 3:38.4  
2,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 5:50.0  
3,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 9:00.0  
4,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 12:10.0  
5,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 16:00.0  
6,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 20:00.0  
7,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 24:00.0  
8,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 28:00.0  
9,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 32:00.0  
10,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 36:00.0  
11,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 40:00.0  
12,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 44:00.0  
13,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 48:00.0  
14,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 52:00.0  
15,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 56:00.0  
16,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 60:00.0  
17,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 64:00.0  
18,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 68:00.0  
19,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 72:00.0  
20,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 76:00.0  
21,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 80:00.0  
22,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 84:00.0  
23,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 88:00.0  
24,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 92:00.0  
25,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 96:00.0  
26,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 100:00.0  
27,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 104:00.0  
28,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 108:00.0  
29,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 112:00.0  
30,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 116:00.0  
31,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 120:00.0  
32,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 124:00.0  
33,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 128:00.0  
34,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 132:00.0  
35,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 136:00.0  
36,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 140:00.0  
37,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 144:00.0  
38,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 148:00.0  
39,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 152:00.0  
40,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 156:00.0  
41,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 160:00.0  
42,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 164:00.0  
43,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 168:00.0  
44,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 172:00.0  
45,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 176:00.0  
46,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 180:00.0  
47,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 184:00.0  
48,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 188:00.0  
49,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 192:00.0  
50,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 196:00.0  
51,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 200:00.0  
52,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 204:00.0  
53,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 208:00.0  
54,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 212:00.0  
55,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 216:00.0  
56,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 220:00.0  
57,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 224:00.0  
58,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 228:00.0  
59,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 232:00.0  
60,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 236:00.0  
61,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 240:00.0  
62,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 244:00.0  
63,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 248:00.0  
64,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 252:00.0  
65,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 256:00.0  
66,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 260:00.0  
67,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 264:00.0  
68,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 268:00.0  
69,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 272:00.0  
70,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 276:00.0  
71,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 280:00.0  
72,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 284:00.0  
73,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 288:00.0  
74,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 292:00.0  
75,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 296:00.0  
76,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 300:00.0  
77,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 304:00.0  
78,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 308:00.0  
79,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 312:00.0  
80,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 316:00.0  
81,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 320:00.0  
82,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 324:00.0  
83,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 328:00.0  
84,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 332:00.0  
85,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 336:00.0  
86,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 340:00.0  
87,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 344:00.0  
88,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 348:00.0  
89,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 352:00.0  
90,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 356:00.0  
91,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 360:00.0  
92,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 364:00.0  
93,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 368:00.0  
94,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 372:00.0  
95,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 376:00.0  
96,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 380:00.0  
97,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 384:00.0  
98,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 388:00.0  
99,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 392:00.0  
100,000m: J. Robinson (USA), 396:00.0

## How the records have come down

Peter Smith first lowered the 800 metres world record to beneath 1:45.0 in 1962. The following progress has been made:

1:44.3 S. Coe (GB) 1977  
1:43.4 S. Coe (GB) 1977  
1:42.6 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:41.72 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:40.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:39.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:38.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:37.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:36.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:35.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:34.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:33.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:32.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:31.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:30.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:29.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
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1:04.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:03.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:02.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:01.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
1:00.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
0:59.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
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0:04.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
0:03.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
0:02.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
0:01.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981  
0:00.0 S. Coe (GB) 1981

## Golf

## Gallacher puts the lean times behind him

By Mitchell Platt

Bernard Gallacher gave a positive indication that his recent lean times are behind him when he compiled a 65, five under par, to lead the field after the first round of the £42,000 Greater Manchester Open, sponsored by Cold Shield, at Wilmow yesterday.

A virus, contracted in Italy at the start of last month, confined Gallacher to bed for more than a week and he lost a stone in weight. Consequently, he has struggled to produce his best form but he will begin the second round today with a two-stroke lead over Howard Clark, Nick Faldo, John Hay, Peter Tupper and Hugh Baloch.

Gallacher spent much of last winter in the sun in the Bahamas, captain of the European Ryder Cup team, and Neil Coles and under their watchful eyes he put together a fine record. He was depressed after missing the halfway cut in the Open at Muirfield last July and he came to the conclusion he would have to learn to move the ball from right to left, if he was to be a threat at future Opens.

"You cannot expect to win an Open course unless you draw the ball," he insists. "And I was developing a cut which is deplorable in wind and often damaging downwind."

Two strokes in front with one round remaining in the Hongkong

he coolly chipped to six feet and holed to save his par.

Faldo, appearing in his last event on this side of the Atlantic before the Open at Sandwich, kept his act together by single putting three of the last five greens and Hay, a 24-year-old former Scotland boy international, gave an indication of good things to come by collecting six birdies in his round.

Leading the field at the halfway mark, Gallacher's round was a 65, five under par, to lead the field after the first round of the £42,000 Greater Manchester Open, sponsored by Cold Shield, at Wilmow yesterday.

Gallacher's good putts, from 12 to 30 feet for those birdies and the eagle. He demonstrated that his confidence in his own game was not shaken by his recent lean times. He looked a different player on the Wilmow course yesterday as he went about his business in a confident manner and in six holes from the sixth he collected three birdies and eagle to move ahead in the chase for a £7,000 first prize.

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## Rowing

## Emmanuel climb at expense of Pembroke

By a Special Correspondent



## Hobbling back into action

I walked 30 feet the other day and felt much as I did on learning to ride a bicycle at the age of eight. Then it was my father who anxiously chased the wobbling saddle of my scrawny Hercules down the road in rural mid-Wales. Now it was a staff nurse in loco parentis who nervously followed me in the hospital ward as I thumped down my crutches on the polished linoleum.

After six weeks in traction flat on my back with my broken leg in a sling, the doctors at Westminster Hospital had started phase two of my return to the perpendicular. First they cut me loose from the cobweb of cords and pulleys and encouraged my limb to plaster, one length above the knee and another below stretching down to my toes—with a plastic hinge to join them. Next they handed me a pair of crutches and finally they sent me home.

Not that they sent me home without careful tuition. A physiotherapist brightly showed me how to ascend and descend a flight of steps in the hospital gym without even using the banisters. In fact, after one look down the staircase at home I have opted for a kind of abseiling technique on my bottom.

The past few weeks have taught me the art of what Stephen Potter might have called One Downmanship. An important lesson has been in the wisdom of making lists of all that you need to have done by the next person foolish enough to wander into your room. "Oh, while you are here, I would if you would mind..." that sort of thing.

The frustration of finding after his/her departure that you still need the curtains drawn, the television switched on or your ballpoint retrieved from the floor is almost unendurable.

Chairs are now placed around the house at strategic points, beside the washbasin, a window or the telephone, marking my progress as I stump from room to room like an artefact from Hammer films cruising stray Suburban players under my foot. I have found out how to dress and undress, pulling trousers round the heel of my plastered foot with the help of a crutch and a curse or two. I carry notebooks around in my teeth and have developed a sense of balance that is almost balistic.

In a previous article which I wrote from my orthopaedic bed several weeks ago I praised the National Health Service and the kindness and efficiency of the hospital staff. I subsequently received a heavy mailbag from readers who had undergone a similar experience. Most were in agreement, but some complained that I must have been in the first euphoria of hospitalization when one's near-total helplessness pushes all other cares out of the window, and induces a kind of relaxation.

My appreciation of the service I received was unaltered. Nurses particularly were so ungrudging in their attention throughout what must have been a long and exhausting day. Florence Nightingale would have been proud of them.

It is also true, however, that this kind of novelty about being in hospital wears off after a while. My visitors were generous, and unstinting with their time. I ended with a drawer full of paperbacks and a couple of novels to read, but the appreciation of the colleague brought me a set of Scrabble, and television was a powerful narcotic.

My hospital experience was relatively short. In four weeks time I am due to have my plaster removed before moving on to intensive physiotherapy—phase three of my return. One enduring gift I brought away from hospital was a deeper sympathy and respect for those who lie in bed for months, for years and may be forever.

This, after all, is supposed to be their year.

Henry Stanhope

## Tory naval cuts belittle Britain



Admiral Stansfield Turner, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency during the Carter Administration, argues that Mrs Thatcher's new defence policy will undermine Britain's role in the world

such as the high percentage of Europe's oil that flows from the Gulf.

Accordingly, the threat of a Soviet military assault on Western Europe is less today than for some time despite its numerical advantage in forces. There are simply too many other and less risky wars in which the Soviets can challenge us.

It will not be easy to widen the focus of NATO's attention. Yet, it absolutely must be done, so much so that the United States will give it the necessary attention unilaterally if the alliance does not awaken. This is no time to have the alliance going in two directions at once. Yet, here in Britain, by its new defence policy, it is implicitly turning its back on the world outside Europe.

The accent in the restructured defence programme appears to be on static ground and air forces in Europe. They serve no usefulness in deterring the global threat NATO is facing today in the Gulf and may well face elsewhere in the years ahead. The Royal Navy could play a role in global deterrence disproportionate to its size.

When considering the deterrent impact of a show-of-naval force in some remote region, there is a multiplier effect if that force is international rather than just United States. Moreover, the Royal Navy is particularly suited to this type of role. Because of its long history of patrolling the seas, its ships can show up almost anywhere on the globe without arousing the same sense of alarm that many other navies

would serve. Under Mr. Norton's plan the Royal Navy would eschew such a role as it dropped back in size to the equivalent of half a dozen of the smaller navies.

Second, this cut at the Royal Navy also hurts NATO where it is least prepared. That is in defence of the sea lanes to America. In two world wars the joint defence of those sea lanes by the Royal Navy and the United States Navy saved Western Europe from sure defeat.

Since the end of World War II we have forgotten that lesson, in large measure because initially there was no threat on the horizon. Yet, a formidable Soviet navy has evolved. Most naval analysts feel that the Soviets intend to employ their navy in defence of the home-land rather than against the North Atlantic sea lanes. Neither the Kaiser nor Hitler intended, or prepared for, that either, but they turned to it instantly upon going to war.

The Soviets would do the same, I believe. Besides, the Soviet Navy is not many years away from the point when it will be strong enough to plan for and intend a repetition of the German efforts should war break out. Yet, in this budget, Britain is signalling that it does not worry about this danger.

Britain, with its historic perspective of the importance of the North Atlantic sea lanes, should be sounding the alarm at this oversight in NATO's planning. Instead it is turning its back on this contribution which its heritage makes it so appropriate to make.

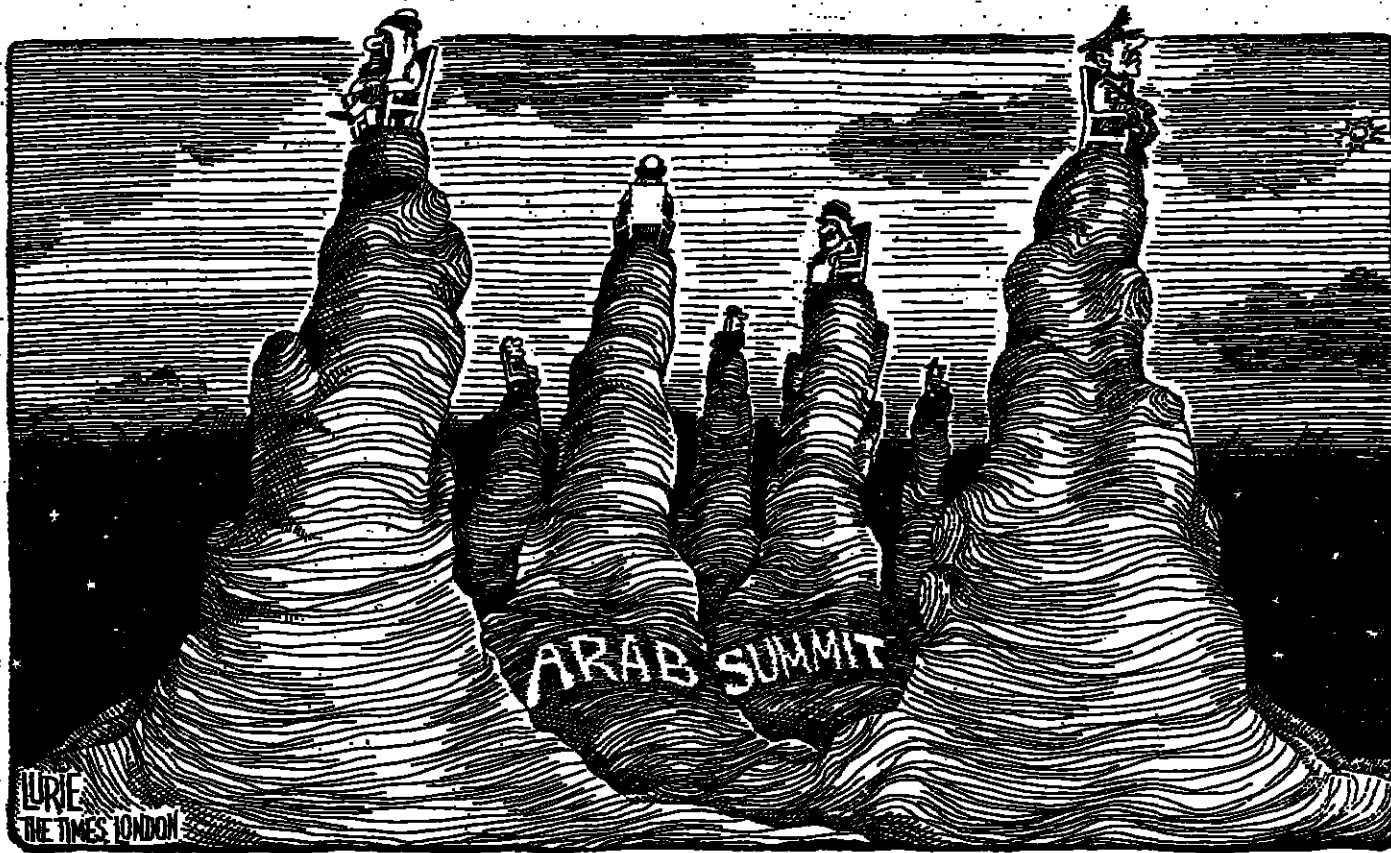
Finally, one of the significant contributions to the Royal Navy has been made over the years since World War II is to develop new equipments and tactics of naval warfare. The aircraft carriers that were revolutionized by the Royal Navy's steam catapults and angled decks, for instance. Today the Royal Navy has designed a different breed of aircraft carrier, the "through-deck cruiser" or small carrier. HMS Invincible, which has just joined the fleet with such success is the first of these.

This is just the sort of ship the United States Navy is going to need when it awakens from its ill-conceived fascination with mammoth supercarriers. These small, flexible carriers, however, would likely be one of the victims of Mr. Norton's budget cut.

Britain is a sea power, not a large one by United States and Soviet standards, but a significant one by capability, prestige, and tradition. Britain is not and never will be a land power or an air power of any significance. The entire British Army of the Rhine and its air component is but a fraction of the United States reserve of forces for rapid movement to Europe, for instance.

The proposed budget cuts, then, force Britain into a minor role, as just another contributor to a static continental power complex, and forsake the considerable role she can, and should, play in the much wider sphere of maritime power.

## How the Arabs make Israel stronger



have widened. Even the attempt by Syria to project itself as the only Arab state taking a stand against Israel expansionism has not brought the expected benefits in terms of Arab solidarity, and has not substantially reduced Syrian isolation.

### Call for a holy war

Saudi Arabia, it is true, has repeatedly called for a holy war against Israel, and during his visit to London King Khalid has impressed on the Government his view that the main cause of instability in the Middle East remains the failure to resolve the Palestinian question.

But while most Arab leaders can at least agree on that, there is little unanimity on anything else. Most Arab leaders, for example, while outwardly condemning the Israeli raid on Lebanon, are secretly glad to see President Saddam Hussein brought down a peg or two. Saddam Hussein's pretensions to leadership of the Arab world have irritated many of his colleagues in the Arab League, and his inability either

to prevent or—so far—retaliate against the Israeli raid has exposed him to the charge that his rhetoric has led to little more than posturing. Pressures inside Iraq could well provide one of the clues to the next shake-up of the Middle East kaleidoscope. The ruling Baath Party in Baghdad appears to be in full control and Saddam Hussein has ensured that his relatives and close supporters are in key positions. None the less he could become vulnerable if it is shown that far from uniting the Arab and Islamic world, he has aggravated existing divisions and has allowed Iraq to be militarily humiliated.

Much will depend on the course of the Israeli war with Iran. The long-promised spring offensive has not materialized. If it does, President Saddam Hussein could still pull off the kind of success he badly needs. But that in turn partly depends on the course of the struggle for Iran. The dismissal of President Bani-Sadr as Commander-in-Chief may improve the effectiveness of the Iranian armed forces, and is certainly likely to lead to a rethinking of strategy by the Iranian chiefs of staff, who evidently

approved of, and probably helped to engineer, Mr. Bani-Sadr's removal.

By equally, Mr. Bani-Sadr remains popular with the rank and file in the armed forces, and with junior officers. He has been an active Commander-in-Chief, spending more time at the front than in Tehran, so that he has a reputation for being a man of action. But as long as the present stalemate exists, the only true victor is likely to be Israel. The disparity in the Islamic world is illustrated by the fact that Iran felt obliged to condemn the Israeli assault on Baghdad, even though it was in fact in Iran's own interests.

### Fears of a civil war

But it is equally possible that some of the armed forces, at least, will rally round the embattled President, and divisions will arise among the fighting men, the officers would seem bound to be demoralizing.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, moreover, still commands support in the population at large, and fighting on the streets between his supporters and those of the Islamic clergy could lead to outright civil war.

If that were to happen, Iraq might be able to press its home advantage and regain lost lands in the Arab world. But as long as the present stalemate exists, the only true victor is likely to be Israel. The disparity in the Islamic world is illustrated by the fact that Iran felt obliged to condemn the Israeli assault on Baghdad, even though it was in fact in Iran's own interests.

Contradictions of this kind give the Islamic far greater room for manoeuvre than they would otherwise have, and Jerusalem can be expected to respond accordingly to any shifts in relations among its neighbours. This will be especially true if—as seems increasingly likely—against all previous predictions—Mr. Bani-Sadr wins the Israeli election at the end of this month, and emerges even more tough-minded and determined than before.

Richard Owen

## Is Billingsgate in danger of melting down?

Dreadful though the London climate may be, you would hardly expect to encounter permafrost. But I am told it is there, up to 4ft deep, beneath the cold stone at Billingsgate fish market in the City.

It is causing interest because the market is to move to new premises in Wapping at the end of the year. The antiquated refrigeration machinery will then be removed, and some people believe that, once the frost is allowed to melt, the building will fall down.

That would be a catastrophe for those conservationists who last year, to the fury of the City Corporation, persuaded Mr. Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to list the building as a historic and architectural interest, thus allegedly reducing its attraction to developers.

The whole site, including the adjoining lorry park, is now up for sale. The corporation will not say how many bids it has received until the closing date for tenders on August 28, but expects a fetch between £5m and £10m, its confidence is such that yesterday it agreed to contribute £150,000 towards the cost of a nine-month archaeological dig, which will begin early next year and which is expected to disclose important Roman remains.

Before putting the site up for

sale, it did commission a survey from a firm of civil engineers to determine what effect, if any, the melting permafrost might have. Prospective purchasers may inspect the survey for a fee of £20, but it is being kept secret from the rest of us.

There is a sneaking suspicion among conservationists that it is all part of a scare story put out by the corporation itself in a vain attempt to stop the building being listed. They are equally sceptical about the suggestion that the walls, floor and roof are so impregnated with fishy smells that it will continue to stink for years to come.

### Fortitude

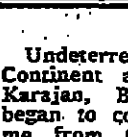
It was announced yesterday that Jeffrey Tate will make his British conducting debut at Covent Garden next June. The announcement is that you might think—except that Tate has no professional music training and a severe physical handicap. It is a remarkable success story, and indeed in a decade ago Tate, then a young doctor, auditioned for a post on the music staff of the Royal Opera House and, such was his natural talent, was quickly hired. He worked at Covent Garden for six years as a répétiteur, preparing opera performances and coaching singers. But he wanted to conduct. Because he has severe angulation of the spine, giving him a pronounced stoop, Covent Garden authorities were doubtful if he would be able to conduct properly, or have the stamina to tackle a complete work.

## THE TIMES DIARY

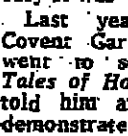


Mr. John Lewis, the United States Ambassador, has decided on his wedding gift to Prince Charles and Lady Diana. It is a small oil by Henry Kohler, the American painter, and shows the Prince on horseback, preparing to play polo at Smith's Lawn, Kohler, who lives in Southampton, Long Island, painted the picture last summer, after watching the Prince play for Guy Wildenstein's team, Les Diables Bleus, until recently.

Kohler sold his work through the Wildenstein gallery. Mr. Lewis is said to have chosen the painting because he knows the Prince admires Kohler's pictures. When Charles was in Florida last summer, the apartment he used was especially decorated with the Long Islander's work and Charles was enthusiastic. Kohler may set something of a record among the royal wedding presents. I am told that one of the Spencer family has also commissioned a picture from him as a gift to the royal couple.



Undeterred, Tate went to the Continent and worked with Von Karajan, Boulez, and Solti. He began to conduct and, as he told me from Cologne yesterday, "I was surprised how comparatively easy it was."



Last year Sir John Tooley, Covent Garden's general director, went to see him conduct. The Tales of Hoffmann in Sweden and told him afterwards: "You have demonstrated you have the stamina and the means of conducting." The result: an engagement to conduct Mozart's La clemenza di Tito.

Tate faces strong competition—Sir Colin Davis and Carlo Maria Giulini are also conducting at Covent Garden next June—but, at the age of 38, his career is beginning to take off internationally: he will also conduct the three different operas at the Met in New York next season.

### The big dram

It wasn't exactly a gathering of the clans yesterday on the Howland Island of Islay, but it was as distinguished. Amid the heather and the palm trees (the Gulf Stream goes that way) the chiefs of many of our best-known whisky firms met to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Bruichladdich Distillery (pronounced Bruich Laddie).

## Is Billingsgate in danger of melting down?

again to another bank.



ing strategy there in an attempt to stem the growing tide of Californian wine, tequila and Perrier water.

Having seen the foreign imitations of Scotch at the Disgusting Company Museum in London (with bottles of Johnnie Walker, Haiz and Vat 69), another possibility comes to mind. Since Invergorrord, I hear, are now selling vodka to Bulgarians, they should all try their hand at tequila.

### Solid support

Badges on sale at the Nalco conference in Blackpool yesterday which supported the Polish Solidarity free trade union were so popular that they sold out within two hours. In an attempt to satisfy delegates' demand for more, union officials ordered 500 special sticks of Blackpool rock with the word "Solidarity" through the middle.

Money from the sale of badges and the rock, about £900 in all, is being given to Solidarity. The Polish delegate at the conference is taking some of the rock back to the movement's leader, Lech Walesa.

### Rope trick

Only the people who had seen Barbra Streisand in New York would have realized, just how daring Michael Crawford was when the show opened in London. When he stepped on the side of the stage, Crawford turns this entrance into his final, most spectacular (and hitherto

David Watt

## Ulster: the three crucial steps

There have just been three elections in Ireland—solve its own way extremely depressing. The first two—the Bobby Sands by-election and the local government elections in the North, in which Protestant and Catholic moderates were badly squeezed by the extremists, marked a new phase in the polarization of the two communities and demonstrated that it is becoming more and more difficult for Britain to hand over direct rule to any alternative authority in the province. The third, the general election in the Republic, has exposed the difficulties of handing over British responsibilities to anyone else.

Mrs Thatcher's first instinctive reaction in 1979 to the bloody mess she inherited in Ulster was to try to solve the problem essentially within the framework of the United Kingdom. Mr. Humphrey Atkins' initiative last year was a meritorious attempt to persuade the two communities to cooperate in a devolved system of government in place of polarization. When that failed last summer, the Government was obliged to revert to a 'dour policy of containment on the ground. But if the London-Belfast route was blocked, some sense of moving the agenda to a more economic terms of the British guarantee and win a majority in a referendum calling for reunification with the South.

The other fact that is usually glossed over on both sides of the border is the economic reality. The present British Government subsidizes Northern Ireland to the tune of between £700m and £1,000m a year (depending on what calculations are made for security). If we should abandon the province it is chimerical to suppose that its present callous economic situation it could be self-supporting.

These difficulties do not dispose for ever of unification, of federal solutions, or even of the despairing remedy of repatriation. For they mean that the British dialogue with Dublin is useless. The point is merely that in present circumstances we are driven back to the old priority of trying to prevent what is at present a war between the IRA and the British army deterring the one once again into communal violence.

Solidarity on with direct rule answers this purpose in the short run; but the reasons which impelled Mrs Thatcher to launch the Atkins initiative are more valid than ever. Namely that the cost of the operation increases every day in political and international as well as in financial terms.

However unpromising it appears, therefore, we are forced for the present to go on trying to get the Protestant and Catholic communities to take some joint responsibility for the state of affairs in the province.

How this is to be achieved is obviously a matter for prolonged thought and negotiation. Perhaps there will be blood, reparations and a small, independent Protestant state. But meanwhile three requirements stand out:

1. A new face is needed at the Northern Ireland Office. Mr. Atkins' cannot be expected to carry the necessary conviction a second time.  
2. The stick as well as the carrot will have to be turned on both communities there. It means taking some unilateral action. The rising murmurs in the Labour party at all there and modifying the British guarantee may actually strengthen Mrs Thatcher's hand in this respect.  
3. Nothing will be achieved without a major demonstration of British will. If Northern Ireland is part of our political system, why do British politicians treat it as a foreign country and refuse to sell their policies to the voters there as they would in any other part of the United Kingdom? The British Cabinet has the energy and the stomach for this task.

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### News quiz

Three more teasers, based on this week's news, in The Times. Answers at the foot of the page.

1. Ostrich was killed off once more this week. Where?
2. What is labor?
3. Nigel Evers and Bufo woodhousei Fowler were accused of the same transgression. What was it?

Peter Watson





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE PRESSURES ON MR KANIA

The turbulent events of the past few days in Poland have not changed the situation as much as the Russians hoped and the Poles feared. The Russians in their letter of last week demanded a clear change of course and hinted that they would not be averse to a change of leadership. Some members of the Polish politburo tried to oblige them but failed. The result is that the present leadership remains while promising to do better.

Mr Kania, the party leader, thus emerges weaker in some respects but stronger in others. He is weaker insofar as he has accepted a list of Soviet complaints and undertaken to go some way to meet them. He can now be more easily held to his undertakings in public by his opponents and by the Russians. He has to produce results or face another challenge fairly soon.

On the other hand he is stronger for having survived a powerful challenge to his position and his policies. He has demonstrated that he enjoys wide support at the base of the party and among the regional secretaries. He also won crucial support from the Army represented by fifteen generals in the central committee.

He was further assisted paradoxically by the weakness of the party's position in the country. To change the leadership now, especially under Soviet pressure, could weaken it still further by introducing new uncertainties and releasing new pressures. If the reformists were pushed out of the base of the party would probably rebel or simply remove itself even farther from central control. If the

hardliners were removed the Russians would become even more anxious, and the reformists perhaps dangerously optimistic.

Therefore, when faced with its moment of truth, the central committee could find no realistic alternative to Mr Kania's middle road. This is why Mr Kania, too, resisted the temptation to attempt the removal of his opponents from the politburo. Balance and continuity remain the order of the day. He may have shown himself a somewhat drifting leader but his political skill was obvious in the backrooms over the past few days. Once the demand for a vote of confidence had been put to the central committee he could not reject it. However, realizing that a secret ballot might go against him, and would certainly remove some people from the politburo, he managed to derail it by asking members to choose publicly whether to vote on each member of the politburo.

Probably the Russians are not entirely happy with the limited results of their letter. They cannot understand the strength of the demand for change in Poland and still seem to cling to the illusion that firm measures from the top can restore a modified version of the old order, though they do seem to have come to terms with the existence of Solidarity. Whatever they now feel, they can be expected to wait to see how far Mr Kania fulfils his promises.

He undertook in his closing speech to the congress to put more limits on the media and on Solidarity, to strengthen law

enforcement and above all to get a grip on the election campaign to ensure that the present members of the politburo and secretariat and other "tested activists" are returned as delegates to the congress. His problem is that many of the levers of power are no longer connected to anything. Probably he can still bring the official press under control because the machinery of censorship still exists. This will meet one of the Soviet Union's biggest anxieties. But the unofficial press is another matter, and so is Solidarity, parts of which are very determined to expand existing freedoms. And whether the demoralized police force can quickly regain authority is also doubtful.

The election campaign presents a more complicated problem, but he can expect some success. There is still a clear difference of opinion between the Polish and Soviet parties over the main tendency in the campaign. The Poles claim that most of the new delegates, although often unknown and untested are in fact quite sound and moderate, while the Russians insist on depicting them as revisionists and opportunists. However both agree that the politburo and senior members of the apparatus should at least get as far as becoming delegates to the party congress. There is no way of ensuring this but with the support of the regional secretaries and Mr Kania's enhanced authority among them, the chances are not bad. Even so, there is still a rough road to be travelled to July and much will depend on whether the Government shows signs of getting a grip on the declining economy.

## JOB FOR THE ACADEMIC BOYS

Prince Philip is in "hot" water, tepid, water with a number of Labour MPs for his off-the-cuff remarks in his sixtieth birthday interview about the enforced leisure of the unemployed. It was awkward and he has apologized and that's the end of the matter. It would benefit us all if the MPs and others would turn to his more considered views on the way education has failed many and caused a life. They are not asked to say, to show that they are gifted in another way, in the balance between academic and vocational we have become a bit too academic. His observation is not new but the curious thing is that it has become almost a truism in recent years while the imbalance has become more marked, partly through the actions of the very people who deplore it.

The 1944 Education Act had as its basis a commitment to providing secondary education suited to the age, aptitude and ability of every pupil. That begged many questions, but few would claim that the aspiration has been fulfilled. Universal education has developed to a great extent in the grammar school mould, and identified success predominantly as success in the fields most valued by a tradition which had catered only for a minority with special aptitudes in that line. In origin this derived from a prize-worthy determination not to tolerate a system where children without obvious academic leanings were equipped simply with the functional skills necessary for low-grade drudgery.

But the process has been carried further by professional and semi-professional bodies and universities and employers

so that to be a teacher of games you have to be good at algebra or French, or to be a speech therapist you must swot for two A levels, and to be a librarian a love of books and a capacity to advise on their purchase is no longer enough. A levels and university degrees have come to be required for training and admission in scores of employments so that they are closed to many with aptitudes but without the necessary chutzpah and wit. The necessary chutzpah and wit, as Professor Ronald Dore documents in *The Diploma Disease*, as much as a raising of standards there has been a thrust for the snobbery of creating a more exclusive profession.

Any argument for greater utility in education must start by rejecting the idea that it means denying access to the most rewarding kinds of learning to some categories of pupils. That approach would waste talent and divide society. The proposition is that the bias towards the academic has reached the point where it obstructs the provision of a truly broadly-based education which prepares the pupil for a full life both at work and in leisure. There is wide agreement today that our system is not succeeding well enough in this.

It is partly a problem of resources, financial and human, but it is also one of lack of imagination among teachers, as recent reports by the Inspectorate of Schools have shown. The shortcomings of our schools as a preparation for working life were a theme of the last Government's "great debate" on education, and have been a constant cry of those now giving evidence to the parliamentary committee on secondary education — including bodies as diverse as the TUC,

the CBE and the Society of Education Officers.

But it is society quite as much as the schools which has brought this state of affairs about. As more and more young people have been gaining educational qualifications of one kind and another, the market value of those qualifications has been devalued. At the turn of the century it was possible to begin work in many of the essential services at the age of 14. Since then, and with increasing pace, almost all categories of work with any pretensions to status and esteem have erected barriers to entry in the form of often wholly irrelevant O-level and A-level requirements. It is a widespread restrictive practice which spreads fastest when competition for jobs is intense. It gives a distorted significance to the GCE, which was designed for the limited purpose of selecting students suitable for higher education.

It is neither the schools nor the examiners who are most to blame for all this. They have done much to soften its effects. It is employers and professional bodies who have demanded trophies of scholastic excellence. Their motive is partly a not unjustified distrust for the grounding is useful skills that state education actually imparts to the least able. It will be long before the CSE exam, which really does have the purpose that employers look for in the GCE, is fully trusted as evidence of solid if limited attainment. The schools have their part to play in gaining that trust. But if the outside world looks at education simply as a process for conferring badges of employability, then its value even in those limited terms will continue to be distorted.

## MR BANISADR'S SLIPPERY SLOPE

The fact that the more extreme supporters of the Iranian Islamic fundamentalists are now openly seeking the execution of Mr Bani-Sadr is a sign of how far things have gone in Iran. Until recently, the President's opponents have considered it enough to call for him to be put on trial. Although the death penalty was implicit in this threat, it was never spelled out. Now, however, Mr Bani-Sadr is being compared in public to the former Shah, which is a sure sign that those who make this comparison would like him to become identified in the public mind with the iniquities of the ancient regime, so that he might come to be seen as an obstacle to the Iranian revolution who can justifiably be swept away by the Islamic sword of justice.

To describe Mr Bani-Sadr in such terms is absurd. He left Iran in 1963, and played a leading role in the opposition to the Shah's rule. A young intellectual of left wing views well versed in economics, Mr Bani-Sadr combined an outlook derived from a Western education with devotion to Islam, and a commitment to the concept of an Islamic Republic in Iran. His presence in the Khomeini administration, after the fall of the Shah, and his subsequent election to the Presidency, suggested that such a Republic could be run on an enlightened and sensible lines, rather than in the obscurantist and often cruel fashion favoured by the more dogmatic among the Islamic clergy.

The decision by Ayatollah Khomeini to side with the clergy rather than with Mr Bani-Sadr

is a severe blow to such hopes. It strengthens the possibility that Iran will, as many have feared all along, descend into the darkness of a theocratic and despotic period worse than anything experienced under the Shah. The Islamic clergy control the Majlis (Parliament), where the Islamic Republican Party has an overwhelming majority. With the backing of various opposition liberal newspapers, the clergy have also been able to tighten their grip on the press, leaving the Bani-Sadr forces with no outlet for their views, except news sheets distributed by hand on the streets. Thanks to the armed thugs of the "Party of God" — also known as "club wielders" — the IRP is also able to dominate public places by creating an atmosphere of fear and intimidation.

There are forces ranged on the side of Mr Bani-Sadr. The young, non-Communist militants of the left wing *Mujahidin*, are well organized, have access to arms, and will almost certainly fight on his side if Iran erupts into civil war.

The question is whether Mr Bani-Sadr himself will have stomach for such a fight. He is a man of civilized values, who wishes to construct an Islamic Republic by peaceful cooperation within the framework of a tolerant political system, rather than by bloody pitched battles in the streets of Tehran. He has, moreover, been under the tutelage of Ayatollah Khomeini for so long that he may feel obliged to bow the Imam's dictates and retreat from the field. But on

the other hand, Mr Bani-Sadr has defended himself doggedly over a long period despite repeated attempts to rob him of his reason and his health. He has repeatedly relished the thought of abandoning his country to the despotism he has predicted and sought desperately to avert. He has the knowledge that most of the people who voted for him nearly eighteen months ago did so in a free election, and are still behind him.

It is still far from clear how many of the officers whom Mr Bani-Sadr commanded until this week are still loyal to him. The Chiefs of Staff have clearly been manoeuvring against him for some time. There is however goodwill towards Mr Bani-Sadr among lower ranking officers, many of whom approved of his way in which he took personal charge of the war effort. It is also acknowledged by many officers that Mr Bani-Sadr's rational approach to the conduct of public affairs is more likely than that of the IRP to lead to a normalization of relations with the United States, and possibly therefore to the eventual resumption of American military supplies.

It is possible that enough moderate opinion exists within the ranks of the clergy to reduce the influence of the more dogmatic elements. But the tendency has been for Iranian society to polarize rather than coalesce, and the two sides — the clergy and the liberals — are squaring up for a decisive trial of strength. Despite the forces he can still muster, the outlook is ominous for Mr Bani-Sadr, and for Iran.

## Passing judgment on Israel's pre-emptive strike

From Mr Alan Sillitoe

Sir, As well as Israel, some Arab nations would almost certainly have been threatened by the presence of atomic weapons in Iraq, and in spite of the public noise must privately be glad that the reactor has been destroyed.

In view of the continued vulnerability of Israel the Baghdad raid can only be seen by reasonable people as a strictly defensive measure. The media throughout the world appear to condemn it, but the people whom the media claim to represent are by no means of the same opinion.

The only comparison I can think of, and I believe it to be a valid one, is that of the air operations towards the end of the Second World War, whose object was to destroy the bases from which the V2 weapons were to be launched on Britain. International guarantees cannot ensure the safety of Israel. Only external vigilance on the part of Israel itself can attempt to do that. Those who are voluble in their condemnations would no doubt think differently if their own country was so threatened.

Yours sincerely,  
ALAN SILLITOE,  
The Secretary,  
Writers' Union,  
Kent.  
June 10.

From Mr Paul McGhee

Sir, The Olympic arrogance of Mr Begin has found its perfect foil in the Olympic demerit of your leader column "Israel's pre-emptive strike" (June 9).

Most of us heard the news on radio or television and I am sure that many like myself who have given little thought to the shifts of war and diplomacy in the Middle East, reacted with shock and unqualified disapproval to an act of barely credible international piracy. The concept of a pre-emptive strike is one for which it is difficult to find any moral justification. Where nuclear installations are involved, it is a concept which, had it been judged on a purely moral basis, would already have involved the world in a nuclear war.

And yet we can watch the BBC and read *The Times* in Britain and feel that all this is of little importance. The fusion bomb, the hydrogen bomb, the thermonuclear bomb — on the part of the Israelis, a part of their election campaign and no more. There are times when balanced reporting is not the answer — when it is not decorous. Can the news which is so easily enough taken a hard line against one faction in Ulster, not take a firmer lead in roundly condemning this action of an infinitely more dangerous faction in the Middle East?

The crux of the justification of this outrage is contained in your sentence:

"Israel's pre-emptive strike"

From Mr K. M. Smogorzewski

Sir, To my almost painful surprise I found three mistakes in your editorial entitled "Let a sleeping hero lie" (June 8).

1. General Sikorski was not a Russian-Slovak War of 1919-20; he was in command of the Fifth Army, which comprised four infantry divisions, one cavalry brigade, one cavalry division and three smaller units.

2. Not "10,000 Polish officers" lay in the Katyn Forest — only about 4,600; that is those who had been interned at Kozelsk. Nobody knows where the rest of the 10,000 Polish officers and civil servants interned at Starobelsk and Ostaszkov, had been butchered by the Soviet security police on Stalin's orders.

3. I affirm that "General Sikorski's late widow opposed the return of the ashes and her wishes still command respect". Of course, but she never opposed such a transfer of the remains of her husband. General Sikorski told me on two occasions that she would agree to the return of the remains of her husband to the land of his birth if he would be reburied in Krakow, on the Wawel Hill, within the precincts of the cathedral. Mme Sikorski died at Bookham, near Leatherhead, on February 1, 1972. On November 24, 1977, Karol Cardinal Wojtyla, then Pope John Paul II, decided that General Sikorski's body should repose in the vaults of the Wawel Cathedral. In this situation, I believe it is difficult to be plus catholique que le Pape.

Yours faithfully,  
K. M. SMOGORZEWSKI,  
138 High Street,  
Shepperton,  
Middlesex.  
June 9.

## Abolishing rates

From Councilor David Pihlsson

Sir, Your leader of June 3 and the letter from Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP, referred to the dilemmas of the local authorities in the recent announcements. In our view, the disadvantages in the alternatives to rates have been put forward in a way which is least to local income tax, where the principal disadvantage, the loss of local revenue, was greatly exaggerated by Layfield.

A combination of local income tax, an increase in charging for services and subsidy to individuals rather than services through a negative income tax, would ensure local autonomy by providing local authorities with an independent source of revenue; with the level of tax set by local referendum. The expedient referred to by Mr Rippon of transferring the cost of services such as education to central Government, could deal a blow to local authority autonomy from which it would not recover.

It is perhaps surprising that a party of independence and individual freedom should appear to be encouraging more central control at the expense of local autonomy. The opposite policy which we advocate in our recently published pamphlet, *Tories Against Rates*, not only solves the Government's present dilemma, but would be consistent with a long tradition of Conservative support for the independence of local authorities.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID PIHLSSON, Chairman,  
Tories Against Rates,  
Old Challowes,  
Longfield,  
Surrey.  
June 5.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Debate French denial; there is evidence

that the Iraqis have been able to evade the conditions imposed and had acquired sufficient weapons-grade enriched uranium to build a nuclear device.

"I think we are entitled to ask where this evidence — available to *The Times* and to Israeli military intelligence but not to the rest of us — came from?"

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL MCGHEE,  
66 Chaucer Road,  
Hill, 5224,  
June 9.

From Dr Gerald Segal

Sir, Is Israel so concerned about nuclear proliferation by her enemies (your leader, June 10) or are domestic politics pre-emptive?

Premier Begin suggests that the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor was purely defensive. This may be true, but why publicise the strike and draw attention to it? Like Israeli attacks on PLO operations in Europe, "defensive" but illegal acts are never officially acknowledged. The publicity and timing of the attack in Iraq suggests that the cynics may be correct in suggesting that the Israeli domestic elections were of greater importance.

Yours sincerely,  
G. SEGAL,  
The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth (Department of International Politics),  
Llanidloes Building,  
Aberystwyth,  
June 10.

From Dr S. Habib

The protest that Israel has based its unprecedented attack on the 70 MW Osirak nuclear reactor is inconsistent. It is certainly not true to suggest that the 70 MW Iraqi reactor is capable of producing two or three times as much plutonium within an operational period of two to three years as the Israeli claim.

Iraq has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and its nuclear facilities, set open to periodic inspection by the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Authority), it would be extremely difficult to divert significant quantities (tens of kilograms) of enriched fuel for the production of a fission bomb without undergoing detection.

Further, the reactor fuel (highly enriched uranium) is not suitable for the production of significant quantities of Pu-239 for a plutonium-based nuclear device. The more appropriate type of fuel would have been natural uranium. Also, the placing of natural uranium rods in the highly enriched core for the production of plutonium, as suggested by your Science Editor, June 9, would produce very small quantities of plutonium (about 1 gm).

## Law on contempt

From Mr P. B. Matthews

Sir, Sir Denis Forman (June 3) asserts that I was mistaken in saying that "in BSC v Granada" discovery of the identity of the source was ordered to enable BSC to sue the newspaper. According to Sir Denis, "BSC made it clear that they had no intention of pursuing any legal action against the source if and when Granada were to name him."

Now BSC may or may not have said that outside the courts, but what matters is the determining legal basis for the decision in *BSC v Granada* is to know what facts were put before the House of Lords. Their Lordships specifically asked counsel for BSC whether his clients intended to take legal action against the source once identified.

## Scientific publishing

From the Editor-in-Chief of "Social Science and Medicine"

Sir, The Royal Society and the British Library have concluded that "the network of scholarly publications which is the life-blood of scientific research is in danger" (as reported by your Science Editor, June 3).

The problem of communication within and between all subjects is one of grave concern. In 1960 there were 18,000 scientific journals in the world and that number had been increased to 62,000. Long ago Professor Baril observed that it had become easier to make a scientific discovery than to learn whether it had already been discovered. We have arrived at the point whereby in order to stay 95 per cent

## Civil Service

### grievances

From Mr Theo Hetherington

Sir, Mr Kendall, Secretary General of the Council of Civil Service Unions (June 9), seems to be asking you what to do next (I counted nine question marks in his first three paragraphs). May I suggest you advise him as follows?

Stop being bitter and change your whole attitude. Recognize that for the reasons Lord Soames has already given both to your unions and to Parliament the Government cannot and will not improve on their present offer: accept their invitation to work out a more satisfactory method of determining rates of pay in the future.

Workers in an industry, whether private or public, and that "industrial action" is therefore inappropriate. You are government servants; and you are not serving a dictator like the Czechoslovakia but a government democratically elected by the people of this country. Your attempts, therefore, to draw a distinction between Government and people are inept. You do not enjoy the support of the majority of your fellow-citizens, who are shocked at the spectacle of government servants publicly withholding their services. It's something new, unacceptable, and quite out of line with the fine tradition of loyalty to the Government of the day which has characterised the British Civil Service for centuries.

Ignore the extremists who are using you to be "tough" and suggest to the people whom you represent that they should elect their own representatives and tell them that in the long run they will guard their own interests and those of their fellow-countrymen best by helping the Government to conquer inflation and to ensure the prosperity of the country generally.

Difficult? Of course; but so are many things that are worth doing. Yours faithfully,  
THEO HETHERINGTON,  
Mushroom Cottage,  
East Finchley, N2,  
Dorset.  
June 9.

From Mr Sydney D. Bailey

Sir, Paper agreements are not everything, of course, but one wonders whether it was wise for a country which has not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty to make a nuclear strike against the nuclear facilities of a country which has signed it.

Yours faithfully,  
S. D. BAILEY,  
19 Deanway,  
East Finchley, N2,  
June 9.

From Mr Charles Atchley

Sir, Those who criticize the Israeli strike against the Iraqi nuclear installations should remember that Iraq has at all times considered itself in a state of war with Israel since 1948.

Whether the action taken was wise is open to debate, but to brand it, as some have done, as a breach of international law is entirely misconceived.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES ATCHLEY,  
Jaye House,  
15 Cecil Road,  
Weston-super-Mare.

the source once identified: to the best of my memory (I was there) he replied: "If he [i.e. the source] is worth powder and shot, yes." And as Lord Wilberforce said in his speech last November, "They [BSC] have not renounced any intention to proceed against him for damages; they have suggested their only intention was to dissuade him in an assertion of moral law and nothing more." ([1981] 1 All ER 417 at 459.)

BSC v Granada was, on the facts presented to the House of Lords, a case of interest and importance, and it must therefore remain unaffected by this amendment.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL MATTHEWS,  
University College London (Faculty of Laws),  
4-8 Endsleigh Gardens, WC1,  
June 9.

of the significant literature published in a given field it is necessary to examine between 500 and 1,000 different journals.

At the heart of the matter is a conflict of need and interest between readers and authors, scientists and publishers. Until these can be dispassionately examined and a continuing forum established with representatives from all sides meeting regularly to discuss the situation will steadily deteriorate. The notion of rationality needs to be introduced into the whimsical demands of the market place.

I am, etc,  
PETER J. M. McEWAN,  
Glenparish,  
Ballerin,  
Aberdeenshire,  
June 6.

better evidence about relative risks and, meantime, suggest stringent assumptions that doctors and government departments know better than parents what is best for their children. The risk of not having a whooping cough vaccine is not that the child will get whooping cough but that it might and that, if it does, it might suffer an unknown risk of complications and, in any case, a very slight risk lower than ever before on current data of death. If a well child is vaccinated it might still get whooping cough, but it also runs a risk of brain damage after vaccination, which might be permanent and totally disabling. This is admittedly rare but is quite unpredictable, as are occasional sudden deaths after vaccination.

It is outrageous to declare that parents "must" take this risk or that children "must" be subjected to it — I would suggest instead that, where uncertainties of this order exist, the Government and its medical establishment should take steps to repair the gross deficiencies in its own procedures for notification, verification and assessment of infectious diseases and of adverse reactions to drugs and medicines, and that meanwhile they should stop smothering the truth about the risks of whooping cough vaccine.

Acceptance of whooping cough vaccine has fallen because some parents and doctors know the risk while others are doubtful. Dr Smith's allegation that doubts about this vaccine have reduced current acceptance of polio vaccine and other essential vaccines is erroneous, and this also is clear in the Government's report (page 170).

Yours, etc,  
GORDON F. STEWART,  
University of Glamorgan and  
Department of Community Medicine,  
Ruchill Hospital,  
Glasgow.

## Labour's leadership

From Dr K. D. Ewing

Sir, A problem which has arisen in relation to the election of the Labour Party's leader and Deputy leader is whether a trade union member who is exempt from paying the political levy is eligible to participate in any votes held within his union. On this issue, that report suggest that several unions have been advised that such members cannot be lawfully excluded from these votes.

By the Trade Union Act 1913, trade union political funds must not be placed at any disability or disadvantage, except in relation to the control or management of the political fund, by reason of their exemption from s.3(2). A trade union member who is aggrieved by an alleged breach of such a rule may complain to the certification officer.

Such a rule was considered by the certification officer in *Parkin and ASLEAF* (1979, unreported) where it was held that exempt members could be lawfully excluded from voting on matters which related to the internal affairs of the Labour Party. The certification officer held that such members were not subject to any disability or disadvantage because they had freely chosen not to support the party, and secondly, that matters relating to the internal affairs of the party were within the scope of the political fund.

The reasoning in *Parkin* applies with equal force to votes in the Labour Party leadership election. There is no reason to suppose that any pronouncement on this matter and it would therefore appear that exempt members may be lawfully excluded from such votes. This reasoning is consistent with s.3(2) which was to protect exempt members from victimisation but not to enable them to participate in an area of activity from which they had deliberately chosen to exclude themselves.

Yours faithfully,  
KEITH EWING,  
Faculty of Law,  
University of Edinburgh,  
Old College,  
South Bridge,  
Edinburgh,  
June 10.

## Wardrobe's new clothes

From Mr G. K. Fox

Sir, Your Architectural Correspondent (report, June 4) commends the present planning application for the redevelopment of Wardrobe Place which, on the basis of an artist's impression, will destroy three sides of this unique square. The listed early eighteenth-century buildings and the basis of an artist's impression will be totally demolished. There is no way to care for a conservation area.

There may well be a case for one twentieth-century building within Wardrobe Place, but let this be alongside — both Edwardian and Victorian buildings as well as the eighteenth-century buildings. If the planning application is allowed within this conservation area then the immediate character of the remainder of the south-west of St Paul's must surely go, bit by bit.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY R. FOX,  
Fox and Boare,  
6 Wardrobe Place,  
Carter Lane, EC4,  
June 5.

## Snow on their boots?

From Mrs E. Vereker

Sir, Your weather report, now on the back page, states that the temperature in Warsaw yesterday (June 4) was 72°F (19°C). In your photograph on the front page today Poles are seen queuing for food in their winter coats, hats and boots. Are the Poles so chilled by the political climate or are your editors as confused by the rearrangement of new maps as at least one of your readers?

Yours truly,  
PATRICIA VEREKER,  
Finches,  
Stanton St John,  
Oxford,  
June 9.







Ferranti claims world lead, Page 18

# Business News

THE TIMES June 12 1981

**Stock markets**  
FT Ind 536.2 down 6.1  
FT Gilt 65.83, down 0.36

**Sterling**  
\$1.9500, down 215 points  
Index 94.8, down 0.2

**Dollar**  
Index 109.2, up 0.7  
DM 2.4027, up 345 pts

**Gold**  
\$465.50, unchanged

**Money**  
3 mth sterling 12 1/2-12 3/4  
6 mth Euro \$ 17 1/4-16 3/4  
3 mth Euro \$ 17 1/4-17 1/2

## IN BRIEF

### Iran claims credit for Krupp jobs

Fewer jobs than predicted are expected to be lost at Krupp Stahl AG in Bochum, West Germany, company works council sources said.

Company figures, which forecast the loss of 5,000 jobs under a DM500m (about £107m) restructuring and investment programme, resulting possibly in 1,000 actual redundancies, were no longer correct, the sources said.

Iran, which holds a 25 per cent stake in the company, has claimed credit for saving several hundred jobs. Iran opposed the redundancy plan because it was against Islamic principles.

The restructuring programme was approved at a meeting of the company's supervisory board yesterday, when alternative proposals on job cuts from the works council were accepted.

### Wall Street over 1,000

The New York stock market rallied yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 134.4 points up to 1,007.42, its highest trading of nearly 60 million shares. The S&P 500 was 1.5030. The V was 59.9837.

### Cheltenham gold ends

Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society is to open no more of its controversial "Cheltenham Gold" accounts after June 30. The account, which offered large-scale subscribers a better than average interest rate, was criticised by other building society chiefs because it threatened their agreement on interest rates. Cheltenham & Gloucester says it is "delighted" with the flow of funds into the account.

### Joint video venture

Thorn-EMI says that meetings held with AEG, Funkwerk, Thomson-Brandt and IVC to set up a joint venture to manufacture video products in Europe have made good progress. The partners have agreed to continue preliminary work in Berlin for VHS video tape recorders.

### Sicilian connexion

A public company, Strada di Merano, will raise up to £1,000m (£390,000) capital in Rome yesterday to provide a bridge between Sicily and the Italian mainland. The state corporation and its two subsidiaries have 51 per cent of the capital. The rest is held by the Sicilian and Calabrian regional governments and the state highways and railways.

### Savoy stake

Trusthouse Forte claimed yesterday to control more than 60 per cent of Savoy Hotels group shares, giving it more than 40 per cent of the vote. TFF, which is bidding for the group, said it had acquired another 780,000 "A" shares. TFF shares last night slipped to 148p but Savoy "A" shares gained 1p to 151p.

### Business prelate

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the CBI yesterday praised the Government's business start-up scheme. He said it was one of the most important contributions made towards encouraging new firms since the war.

### Saudi trade visit

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, leaves for Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, today on a six-day tour. He hopes to secure a substantial share for British firms of the country's spending on heavy industries.

### Rolls in Arab link

Rolls-Royce has set up a new company in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to make gas turbines. Rolls-Royce Industrial Turbines Saudi Arabia (RITSA) is jointly owned by its British parent and the Saudi engineering company SAEMCO.

## British Steel may sell stake to Japanese

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Nippon Steel Corporation of Japan, the world's largest steel-maker, may acquire an equity interest in the British Steel Corporation's general engineering subsidiary of Redpath Dorman Long.

Discussions have been taking place for some weeks and are not expected to be concluded for some time. The move is in line with the BSC's already announced plan to reduce its interest in RDL to a minimum of 40 per cent.

Nippon Steel is already supplying technical assistance to the BSC in its steelmaking operations, but the strong possibility of the Japanese company acquiring at least a substantial minority stake in RDL would be a significant step.

Benefits would be considerable for both companies. Nippon's undoubted technical expertise in steelmaking and structural engineering projects, would provide RDL with a competitive edge, and RDL's traditional export markets, especially in the Middle East, would open up opportunities for Nippon to move into new areas.

RDL is playing a leading role in promoting "Brick-Steel" plan for a £3,800m cross-Channel link conceived by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman. The link envisaged would incorporate two twin-tube roadways, a Channel on the viaducts and connecting with two large man-made islands. A rail connexion would be provided by a submerged tunnel.

The Japanese company's experience in similar projects in Japan would clearly be invaluable.

RDL's traditional strength has been in civil engineering and structural steelwork projects including bridge building. It has also moved into supplying equipment for the offshore oil industry and operates an offshore equipment construction yard at Methil in Fife.

### Steel output up 18 pc on second half of 1980

By Our Industrial Editor

Steel production by the British Steel Corporation and the independent companies in May rose by more than 18 per cent compared with the average for the second half of last year.

Although production still remains far below levels achieved in the corresponding month of 1979, the improvement was seen as further evidence that the recession has flattened out.

During the month production amounted to an average of 286,400 tonnes a week. This represented a fall of 7.2 per cent on the previous month and more than 20 per cent below levels of May last year.

### Another shipyard closes

Closures and cutbacks affecting 1,170 workers in shipbuilding and chemicals were announced yesterday as the Government allocated £7.5m to a factory building programme in South Wales.

British Shipbuilders faced angry trade union reaction at a meeting in Newcastle to discuss the closure of the Robb shipyard in Dundee, which employs 435. They promised to retain 80 at a technical centre on the site, and to transfer up to 100 to Robb Caledon yard at Leith.

British Shipbuilders also announced yesterday the closure of the marine engineering works of Clarke Hawthorn at Hartlepool, with the loss of 275 jobs.

## Bank union starts big recruitment campaign

By David Felton

The 140,000-strong Banking, Insurance and Finance Union is to mount a major recruitment campaign among staff in insurance companies and brokers after its success in wooing the 6,000 members of the Eagle Star Staff Association.

The TUC-affiliated union announced yesterday that it was discussing transfers of engagements with at least two further insurance company staff associations and is about to start a membership drive in the seven chief insurance brokerage companies in the City.

Union officials claim that the industry was "ripe" for recruitment because of threats to employment in the brokerage companies because of the introduction of new technologies and the economic recession.

Those companies employ about 25,000 staff and BIFU officials are hopeful of recruiting at least 4,000 members in the insurance field generally by the end of the year.

The union yesterday announced the result of a ballot of the Eagle Star Association's members, which showed 3,086 in favour of a transfer of engagements to BIFU with 1,811 against. Mr Graham Gosling, the association's general secretary, said it would become an assistant secretary of BIFU and be responsible for the Eagle Star membership.

Mr Leif Mills, BIFU general secretary, said last night that the union's advances in the insurance industry showed it was winning the long-running recruitment battle. The CBI, leading association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

### Refund for bankers' clients

Clients of Norman Collins, the failed stockbroker, which was liquidated last February, have started to receive compensation from the Stock Exchange. Meanwhile, the liquidator, Mr C. J. Grumbler, will still begin to receive their money back in the next couple of weeks.

The Exchange's compensation fund, which repays investors affected by a stockbroker's collapse, is expected to have to pay out about £1m in the next few months because of the liquidation of Norman Collins.

### Jobs go in shipbuilding, computers and now the rail workshops

British Rail Engineering, the manufacturing arm of British Rail, is to close its works at Ashford, Kent, later this year with the loss of 950 jobs, it was announced today.

BRE is also looking for a further reduction of 1,115 staff in its 34,000 workforce, which is spread over 13 main workshops.

Attempts will be made to achieve this further reduction by voluntary redundancies. BRE said today. The plan is to reduce staff by 1,115 by reducing costs by £15m.

## Cummins to invest £500m in diesel engine battle

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Cummins, the American-owned diesel engine manufacturer, which was excluded from a proposed £100m rationalisation of the British automotive diesel industry, will today hit back with plans to expand its United Kingdom plants and product range.

Mr Michael Howell, vice-president Europe, is expected to announce in Driffield, West Yorkshire, that a £500m worldwide investment programme, the biggest in the company's history, will give Cummins a complete range of new engines, including for the first time those in the smaller 500-200 hp sectors.

This will bring it into direct competition with Perkins, the Peterborough-based subsidiary of Massey-Ferguson, Canada, which is playing the leading role in the rationalisation plans. Its proposed partners in the scheme being considered by the Department of Industry, are BL and Rolls-Royce.

It is proposed that Perkins should concentrate on the medium-powered sectors, with BL producing small diesels and Rolls-Royce heavy, until now Cummins, which employs more than 5,000 at factories at Sharncliffe, Darlington, Co Durham, and Deventry, has restricted its activities to heavy diesels.

## Shell petrol goes up on Monday

By Edward Townsend

Shell UK Oil, joint leader with Esso in the British petrol market, has followed BP's lead by withdrawing subsidies to retailers and putting up prices to about 156p a gallon from midnight on Monday.

Earlier, Mobil said it was also going to end subsidies, forcing up the petrol price.

Shell's action is unlikely to result in a substantial change to prices in rural areas, where discounting has been less marked. The company said it would continue to make substantial losses because of intense competition arising from a surplus of crude oil, the high price of North Sea crude, which accounts for 75 per cent of Shell's refinery throughput, and the weakening of the dollar against the exchange rate.

## Ivory Coast selling puzzles cocoa dealers

By Michael Prest, Commodities Correspondent

Persistent recent selling of cocoa by the Ivory Coast, the world's biggest cocoa exporter, has puzzled dealers. The country has attempted to reach accord on a new international cocoa agreement, is puzzling cocoa traders.

Cocoa for September delivery fell yesterday in London by 14 pence to £1,386.50, the lowest for this contract on yesterday's exchange rate. Cocoa was down 74 cents a pound, far below the minimum intervention price of 110 cents, which the International Cocoa Organisation wants to introduce.

## No insider dealings in Wilkinson

A Department of Trade investigation has found "no evidence" of insider dealings in the shares of Wilkinson Match last year, ahead of the full-scale bid by the American shareholder, Allegheny Ludlum.

The Stock Exchange announced in December that it had passed to the department certain particulars in the dealings of the group's shares.

City rumours about a possible takeover offer from the Americans, saw Wilkinson shares jump 36p in the trading days, on stock markets, before a halt was called to dealings and the directors confirmed they had received an approach.



Mr Michael Howell: in direct competition with Perkins.

BL producing small diesels and Rolls-Royce heavy, until now Cummins, which employs more than 5,000 at factories at Sharncliffe, Darlington, Co Durham, and Deventry, has restricted its activities to heavy diesels.

Now it plans to compete head-on with Perkins, not only in the medium truck sector, which accounts for the bulk of Perkins' sales, but in the fast-growing diesel van market. It crops short of car diesels, but only just. Today's announcement is bound to lead to speculation about that eventuality.

Cummins is already a considerable force in world markets. It is by far the largest independent manufacturer of heavy diesels and is spending £50m a year on research and development, an amount unlikely to be matched.

A measure of its resilience is that it has already bounced back from the effects of the worldwide recession in truck sales, by announcing a record first quarter for sales and profits.

## Dollar makes up losses with DM

By Francis Williams

The dollar rebounded on the world's foreign exchange markets yesterday after falling sharply on Wednesday, as dollar interest rates rose and the threat of Arab reprisals against the United States for Israel's attack on Iraq appeared to recede.

The United States currency more than made up Wednesday's losses against the Deutsche mark, the currency against which it is officially pegged, climbing 2.45 pence to close in London at DM 2.4027.

It also recovered much of its previous losses against other leading currencies, and its trade-weighted index improved 0.7 to 109.2 (average 1975=100).

The pound lost 2.15 cents on the dollar, ending London trading at \$1.95. But it was stronger against leading continental currencies, the Swiss franc rising 0.2 to 94.8, its trade-weighted index jumping 0.2 to 109.2.

The dollar was boosted by higher short-term interest rates in New York, with the Federal Funds rate opening at 19 per cent, and former Eurodollar deposit rates.

The statement from the Department of Trade said "there is no evidence that any offence has been committed under section 68 of the Companies Act 1980".

## Jobs go in shipbuilding, computers and now the rail workshops

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BRE is also looking for a further reduction of 1,115 staff in its 34,000 workforce, which is spread over 13 main workshops.

## Unions set to fight cutbacks at ICL

Staff (Tass) have declared their opposition to any form of compulsory redundancy.

Two meetings are scheduled, one in Birmingham on June 20 and another on June 23 in London, to formulate a strategy to fight the company's plans.

From the details submitted to the Government it would appear that the plant in Stoke on Trent, employing 238, will be closed.

## Brussels surprised by Japanese car curbs

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 11

Japan is to follow up its pledge to cut back its rising car exports to West Germany with a similar promise to the three Benelux countries, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Disclosure of this agreement today has cut the ground from under the feet of the European Commission, which is seeking to negotiate controls on imports of Japanese cars throughout the EEC. A similar agreement recently agreed between Japan and the United States.

The chief spokesman of the Commission said that Brussels had been "extremely surprised" by the Japan-West Germany deal, and had not been informed of its contents. The Commission would make its views known in the next few days.

The spokesman recalled that the Commission had been entrusted by the EEC's Council of Ministers with the task of holding talks with Japan on car exports and that the member states themselves had stressed the "Community character" of their approach to dealings with the Japanese.

Under the arrangements offered to the Benelux countries, the Japanese will reduce their car exports to Belgium from 112,000 units in 1980 to 104,000 units this year, a cut of 7 per cent. They will also hold their exports to the Netherlands and Luxembourg in 1981 to the same level as last year—122,000 units in all.

According to Japanese officials here, the deal will be formally concluded when Mr Rukuni Tanaka, Japan's minister for international trade and industry, meets Mr Willy Claes, Belgium's economics minister, next week in Paris at a meeting of the International Energy Agency.

Last year Japanese car exports to the Benelux countries rose 38 per cent, increasing their market share from 17.6 per cent to 24.3 per cent. This trend continued in the early months of this year, and there were fears that thousands of Japanese cars would be diverted to Europe.

The same anxiety prevailed in West Germany, where Japanese cars increased their market share from 5.7 per cent to 10.6 per cent last year, and rose in volume terms by 30 per cent in the first five months of this year. Japan has now pledged to observe a maximum annual growth rate of 10 per cent.

## AVON RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

The result of the first half of the year was dominated by the cost of the major re-organisation referred to in the Chairman's Statement at the Annual General Meeting in February. The extraordinary items totalling £1,449,000 are made up by the disposal of Avon Medicals (£219,000); the disposal of Agricultural Engineering (£329,000); closure of the Swedish distribution company (£100,000) and reorganisation costs in continuing businesses (£501,000 including £413,000 redundancy). In addition to these costs approximately one third of the first half trading loss of £1,492,000 arose in those businesses which have now been sold or closed.

The level of order from the majority of our customers appears to have stabilised but as yet we see no evidence of any general recovery in the national economy. In our European markets the strength of sterling is still adversely affecting volume and profit margins.

## PRICE CHANGES

Rises	Falls
AAC 12p to 62p	De La Rue 12p to 310p
Churchbury 5p to 64p	De La Rue 10p to 15p
Douglas 8p to 22p	Global Nat Res 7p to 96p
Global Nat Res 7p to 96p	Hanson Trust 7p to 22p
Langar Oil 35p to 62p	Let Thomson 10p to 247p
Tricent 18p to 36p	McLellan Russell 10p to 30p
Tricent 6p to 22p	Smiths Inds 15p to 38p
Western Areas 8p to 24p	Standard Tel 10p to 50p
UC Invest 5p to 57p	Swire Pacific 'A' 10p to 176p

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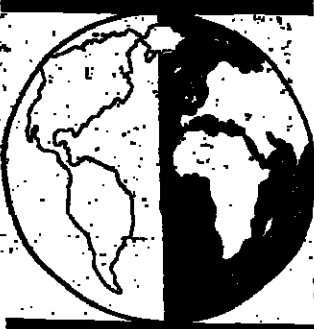
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UC Invest 5p to 57p	Swire Pacific 'A' 10p to 176p

AVON Avon Rubber Company Limited  
Melksham, Wiltshire, SN12 8AA.  
Tel. (0225) 703101





## Progress in Canadian oil dispute

Some progress was apparently made at a meeting between the Canadian and Alberta energy ministers held yesterday to deal with differences over oil pricing and other energy issues.

Mr. Marc Lalonde, the federal energy minister, and Mr. Merv Leitch, his Alberta provincial counterpart, announced, after a five-hour meeting in Banff, Alberta, that they intended to meet again in two weeks.

Neither would say exactly how much progress had been made, but Mr. Lalonde said: "We certainly didn't go backwards".

Yesterday's meeting was the second since Alberta began cutting its oil production in the spring in protest against federal oil pricing policies and new federal taxes on oil and natural gas.

The western province, which accounts for about 90 per cent of Canada's oil output, gets only \$CAN17.75 (about £2.50) a barrel. This is less than half the world price. The federal government, which controls oil prices in Canada, has been keeping them artificially low, to help industry.

**Honda parts for US**  
The United States subsidiary of the Honda Motor Company plans to build a car parts supply centre in Windsor, Connecticut in 1983, which will employ up to 150 workers, officials in Tokyo said.

**Swedish penalty rate**  
The Swedish Central Bank has cut the bank's penalty rate to 15 from 16 per cent effective today, a spokesman said.

**Germans build less**  
Herr Thomas Rogge, chairman of the German Building Association, said that domestic building orders during the first quarter fell a real 19.2 per cent from 1980, road building orders fell 31.2 per cent and underground building orders 32.6 per cent.

**Tobacco for China**  
China overtook South Africa as Zimbabwe's biggest export market in February, buying more than \$22m (£11m) worth of goods, most of it tobacco, a Tobacco Marketing Board official said in Salisbury.



Mr Ian Stuart, chairman of Stuart Crystal, outside the Redhouse Glass Cone

## £100,000 glass museum appeal

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The Red House Glass Cone, a Black Country landmark for more than 200 years, may be converted into a working museum for one of Britain's most famous craft industries, Stourbridge crystal glass making.

An appeal for £100,000 has been launched to restore the unique structure for public opening in two years' time. More than 100ft tall and 60ft wide at its base, it is the last survivor of a dozen or so similar brick-built cones which dominated the Stourbridge landscape until the 1930s.

Often likened to a giant beehive but with the top open to the elements, its shape was dictated by the need to produce intense heat from the coal-fired glassmaking furnace housed inside. Air was sucked in through tunnels and ejected with great

force through the 10ft opening in the roof. Working conditions for the glassmakers, grouped around the 12-pot furnace in teams or "chairs" as they are known locally, were appalling. In summer the heat was almost unbearable, and led to a tradition of heavy beer drinking similar to that found in steelmaking communities. In winter, snow and rain fell through the opening, mixed with soot from the walls, covering the workers with dirt.

The development of "superheat" furnaces fired by gas or electricity saw the gradual replacement of the cone by modern factories.

One after another they have fallen into decay, become hazards and have been demolished. Now the owners of the last Stourbridge cone, Stuart & Sons, have

launched the appeal to restore it as a working museum and visitors' centre. The West Midlands County Council and Dudley Metropolitan Council have promised help.

The move has sparked great interest in the Midlands. To test public reaction, Mr Ian Stuart, chairman, held two open days recently. More than 17,000 visitors swarmed on to the little canal-side site.

Yesterday he said: "It took us completely by surprise. But it was a wonderful surprise and gave us fresh heart to press ahead with an idea we have been developing for a long time. We are determined that this is one part of our heritage that will not go the way of so much of our industrial past, demolished and forgotten."

## Britain could gain dominant share of \$1,000m market

## Ferranti claims world lead with new chip

By Edward Townsend and Bill Johnston

Ferranti Electronics, the small but profitable high technology arm of the Ferranti group, announced this week a significant advance in silicon chip technology which could give Britain a dominant share of the world semi-conductor market in the next 10 years.

But the question that is bound to be raised in government circles and among electronics industry observers is whether the technological lead claimed by Ferranti will remain a British success, or will it be overtaken by the American and Japanese.

Ferranti says that its new product is several years ahead of world competition, but it admits that its lead could be soon eroded by a concerted drive from American competitors.

The new device, a semi-customized silicon chip, has not

attracted the attention of the electronic component manufacturing industry on a large scale, but according to Ferranti it could have a \$1,000m market in the next decade.

The new microchip process, called "uncommitted logic arrays" (ulas), concentrates over 10,000 electronic components on a single piece of silicon. The final connections between the components are made by the customer to suit his individual needs.

The original technology has been used on a fairly large scale over the past 10 years, but has never been able to match the obvious commercial uses of the microprocessor. The last decade was dominated by this sort of microchip, but the 1980s could belong to chips such as those designed by Ferranti.

While the market leaders in electronic components appear

to have ignored the application of these devices to consumer products, Ferranti has concentrated upon selling its device to a wide variety of manufacturers and now claims 30 per cent share of the world market.

Designers of cameras, radios, knitting machines and conventional household electric drills have harnessed the compactness and versatility over the last decade of this new technology.

Ferranti's hope of remaining in the forefront of the market now depends on whether the company has the research and development resources to match the competition. Texas Instruments, one of the leading American producers, has committed itself to the technology, but has channelled its resources in providing the component for computers.

A recent survey by Mackintosh Consultants of Luton,

shows that the world electronics market will grow from \$63,000m in 1981 to \$845,000m in 1991, the main users being the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

The West European electronics market, currently about \$103,000m, will, by 1991, amount to about \$240,000m, excluding military uses.

Ferranti has received British Government financial aid for research and development (not as much, it claims, as is provided by the French, German and Italian governments).

It also has a foothold in the United States after its takeover of the Silicon Valley company, Interdesign of California, and its selling operations throughout Europe should help it to retain a big share of what promises to be one of the most lucrative electronics markets of the 1980s.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Draft regulations on EEC trade marks

## Business names register

From Mr David O. Lewis  
Sir, I would have expected Mr. Hunnington to "expect" rights in intellectual property to be more than to expose their Association (June 5).

There are major aspects of the Community draft regulations, and draft directives of trade mark law that require attention. These were discussed at a recent conference sponsored by the Trade Marks Patents and Designs Federation, attended by Mr Hunnington, and include the proposed appropriation of the rights in the mark to the proprietor of the mark for the same goods anywhere in the Community, the proposal that a proprietor must prove a genuine likelihood of confusion between marks and the proposed inalienability of a registered Community Trade Mark against an interim injunction.

All of these proposals must lead to confusion in the market place. A trade mark represents goodwill built up with expense and effort only so long as it remains distinctive of the goods or services of its proprietor. If a writer has insufficient command of the language to need to resort to using a trade mark, goods or services then scholarship has come to a poor pass.

Your columns have of recent months weighed against piracy. If a trade mark loses its distinctiveness as a result of generic usage then an open invitation is given to pirates to infringe without fear of retribution. The risk is ever present and increases with the success of the mark — as only a writer's thought of names for vacuum flasks and vacuum

cleaners will bring to mind. Linoleum and aspirin were, and in the same case in some countries still are, valuable words that have become generic.

While Caterpillar, Photostat and Veeco are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom respectively, no relation to vehicles, cameras and toys no action can be taken against compilers of dictionaries if the marks are used. Under United Kingdom law, for infringement to be a trade in the goods must occur. Erosion of distinctiveness arises — but has no remedy.

Perhaps both scholars and shopkeepers could be satisfied by altering the drafts to instruct the courts to ignore such misuse in dictionaries and to hold that once a mark has been registered it can never subsequently become descriptive. Unfortunately, this solution would only have effect within the Community.

However, Mr Hunnington has little to fear. His example of the pitfalls in legislation which await those who have never actually owned a trade mark is all bark and no bite. Neither draft makes any provision for a sanction against the publisher who does not comply with a request for acknowledgement.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID O. LEWIS.

Chairman, Trade Marks Committee, Trade Marks, Patents & Designs Federation, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DW.

From Mr P. S. Taylor  
Sir, Robin Young ("Making life harder for cheaters", June 8) in common with others, including the Opposition spokesman in the House of Commons, says that the Confederation of British Industry supports the consumers' organisations in opposing the Government's proposal to abolish the Register of Business Names. This is not so. We do not object to the abolition of the register as such, and we think that the Government's substitute proposals will secure the original objects of the register — identifying those behind a business name — at least as effectively.

We have, however, pointed out that the register has fulfilled a secondary and unintended, but nonetheless valuable, function of providing a list of business names in use. This list has enabled seekers after new names to avoid causing confusion, and it has provided some protection for existing names.

We consider that alternative methods should be found for fulfilling this secondary function of protecting business names.

Amending trade mark law to enable service marks to be registered is one reform which we have long sought and the provision of a voluntary register of business names is another suggestion which our Smaller Firms Council has made.

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP TAYLOR,  
Company Affairs Director, Confederation of British Industry, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU.

## Separate roles of design and marketing

From the President of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers

Sir, When I wrote my letter (June 1) suggesting that the textile industry fight United States competition with more effective products, my main point was that management has failed to realize the full potential of creative design. The significant difference being that generally in the United Kingdom thinking is in the production oriented, while our competitors' thinking is, outwards and fashion oriented, in the broadest sense.

Now while I am pleased to have the support of the Director General of the Institute of Marketing, in my attempt to point the textile industry in the right direction, he nevertheless places me in something of a dilemma. My problem is that while I would agree that

marketing is a prime ingredient for commercial success, many of our current problems to my own personal experience, are the result of too much, not too little marketing. Far better no marketing at all than the wrong kind which is what, unfortunately the fashion, textile, wallcoverings, etc., industries have been getting.

The problem is that marketing tends to be science while styling and design direction is an art. The marketing man with his "market share" and his "town hall testing" all relevant practices at Cadbury's and Beecham's, fails miserably to understand personality, feeling, trends and the relevance of fine art and music to consumer products. "If you can't quantify it, or put a value on it, marketing can't use it."

It is true that there are many companies who are unaware of

marketing but the giants ICI, Reed, Courtaulds have spent fortunes on marketing and where has it got them? After all when the British textile industry was at its biggest and strongest, marketing had hardly been invented. Marketing works for branded goods, but wherever the product has a "personality" that is, colour, design, styling, fashion, branding has a lesser importance. Obviously we all need to work together; let's hope we can. When we do let's have a little more art and understanding and a little less science.

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD FOND,  
President, Society of Industrial Artists and Designers, Nash House, 12 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, June 8.

## Licensed dealers in securities

From the Chairman of The Association of Licensed Dealers in Securities

Sir, Your article on the regulations covering licensed dealers in securities (June 1) covers some pertinent comments on the present unsatisfactory situation.

This association has been pressing the Government for some time to find space in the legislative programme to update the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act (1958). This, as you rightly point out, is primarily a product of pre-war thinking and has largely been rendered both

ineffective and inappropriate by the passage of time.

Key changes in regulations which can only come from a new Act are:

- (1) The definition and regulation of the new profession of "investment manager";
- (2) a thorough reform of the licensing procedure both at the stage of the initial application and at subsequent renewals;
- (3) a distinction in legislation between those who seek to act as agent and those who seek to act as principal.

The response of the Government so far can only be described as lukewarm. It will be a tragedy if further cases like those in recent weeks have to occur before the authorities can be persuaded to act.

Yours sincerely,  
ROBIN HODGSON,  
Chairman,  
The Association of Licensed Dealers in Securities, 27-28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB, June 3.

## Some exporters think Bank of America only handles U.S.-based trade



### So how did we help Land Rovers get to Kenya?

In 1981, Land Rovers are helping Kenya's agriculture develop. BL are shipping Land Rover kits to CMC Holdings Ltd in Kenya, and winning new export sales in this huge market. £14 million of orders are involved, largely financed by Bank of America in London. Our ECED team played a vital role.

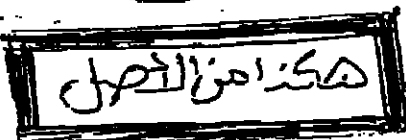
For other British exporters, we have set up complex transactions with our Trade Finance officers and Letter of Credit department, involving complete financial packages. We have arranged documentary collections in many countries. Wherever we have a local presence, we use it to save time and speed cash flow for our customers. We have also helped with every aspect of foreign exchange — from consultancy to contracts.

For trade finance, contact Michael Hall, Bank of America, 25 Cannon Street, London EC4P 4HN. Tel: 01-236 2010.

For every transaction, we have the resources and the presence necessary to deliver — from London. And so we should have. This year we celebrate 50 years in the City. We are also represented in Birmingham, Manchester and Edinburgh, with individual account officers to service your company's specific needs. They are backed by a team of specialists dedicated to delivering quality service on time. We are confident that this is the way to help British companies succeed in export markets.

Next time you think of trade finance, think of us. And our team.

**BANK OF AMERICA**  
Think what we can do for you.



# Hill Samuel Group

Sir Robert Clark makes the following points in his Chairman's Statement:

\* Group profits after tax but before exchange differences and extraordinary items amounted to £11,293,000 compared with £7,688,000 in 1979/80.

\* Disclosed earnings per share rose to 17.37p compared with 11.94p last year — an increase of 45 per cent.

\* A final dividend of 4.8p per share net has been proposed by the Board which, with the interim dividend of 2.2p per share net, will make total dividends for the year of 7.0p per share net compared with 5.852p last year.

\* Disclosed banking profits of the merchant bank increased by 54 per cent following a rise of 51 per cent in 1979/80.

\* Insurance broking continued to incur losses, although an increase in brokerage income was achieved.

\* Other divisions performed satisfactorily, particularly shipping services where profits increased by 67 per cent.

\* It was a reasonably good year with many of our expectations realised but with scope for further substantial improvement in future years.

### Profit after taxation

Year to 31st March	1981	1980
	£000	£000
Merchant banking		
Banking	10,605	6,897
Investment profits	218	(94)
	10,823	6,803
Life assurance and investment management	1,158	1,182
Employee benefit services	1,604	1,964
Insurance broking	(1,401)	(1,551)
Shipping and other services	1,153	1,166
	13,337	9,564
Less: Central costs including interest	2,044	1,876
Profit before exchange differences and extraordinary items	11,293	7,688
Exchange differences	(475)	(1,753)
Extraordinary items	1,552	(969)
Total	12,370	4,966

\* after minority interest and transfer to reserve for contingencies.

Copies of the Report and Accounts containing the Chairman's Statement in full can be obtained from the Secretary.

**Hill Samuel Group Limited**  
100 Wood Street  
London EC2P 2AJ





BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Hill Samuel shakes off the past

Hill Samuel seems to have finally laid to rest the staid image of the past. After years of minimal profits, growth and virtually static earnings, after tax profits have this time leaped from £7.69m to £11.3m and earnings per share are up by 45 per cent to 17.4p in the year to March 31.

Significantly, this has been achieved without any help from the loss-making insurance broking side which did even worse. Rather the traditional merchant banking side has supplied the growth with profits up by 54 per cent to £10.6m after transfer to inner reserves, reflecting a good all-round performance and in particular the greater emphasis now placed on fee-earning activities. With its strong corporate client list, domestic advisory and underwriting fees were a record last year and the international side was only hampered by the tight competition in the Eurobond market. Otherwise overseas operations did better and money market activities very well, while commercial lending has seen some increase in volume although at very narrow margins.



Sir Robert Clark, chairman of Hill Samuel.

In contrast, Brown Shipley without either such broad international coverage or client base reported profits down from £1.8m to £1.5m yesterday, despite an improvement from insurance broking.

Encouraging trends in most of Hill Samuel's other non-banking activities have been largely disguised by non-recurring factors. Life and investment management for instance would have shown an improvement but for a non-recurring tax charge while employee benefit services had to bear the cost of opening the New York office and spending on computers. In fact, the only disappointment was insurance broking where pretax losses rose from £3.2m to £3.4m despite higher brokerage income.

However, this year should see improvement although not profit from Hill Samuel's insurance broking contributing to a steady rise in profit and given the new-found sense of direction at the group, the above-average 6.6 per cent yield at 151p after last year's one-fifth dividend increase—should draw in line with the sector average.

### Staveley Industries Checks and balances

Tracking the progress of Staveley, the engineering and minerals conglomerate, is not easy, for all the placidity of a turnover down 6.5 per cent to £164.3m and profits unchanged at £7.3m pretax in the year to last February. In the first half-year, profits more than doubled, but this partly reflected a bettering of the year before from sour Middle Eastern contracts: stated profits are complicated by the accounting treatment for streamlining, and in the past year no fewer than five divisions were closed and two sold, leading to a £1.1m attributable loss.

Once again, Staveley came through thanks to its knack of checking and balancing. In turnover terms, electrical and mechanical services again constituted the most important part of the business, accounting for £37.6m but its slightly higher profits were dwarfed by mineral products, chiefly salt. Foundries again lost money, machine tools and engineering commendably reported nearly £810,000 against £1m, and Salter, the weighing machine hope, scraped by with £16,000.

This year Staveley will go on juggling, but this time it does so without a long order book. The group is living from hand to mouth and can only say that recession is

growing no worse. However, both the £1.5m redundancy provision and the £5.5m written off "below the line" should cut operating costs, gearing has now dropped to 12.5 per cent, and profits would have to dive to uncover the maintained gross dividend of 18.6p a share. The shares rose 4p to 242p yesterday, where the yield is 7.6 per cent. Group emphasis is changing from heavy engineering to higher added value lines, but there is still plenty of recovery potential.

● Confronted by apparently contradictory pressures, commodity markets have been searching for some weeks for a clue to their price behaviour. The emerging conclusion is that the underlying trend is weak. Leaving aside the cocoa price, pushed into the doldrums by the Ivory Coast's persistent selling, most prices are falling or at best drifting without definite objectives.

High American interest rates are an important factor. While commodities, like currencies, respond adversely to high interest rates, the normal currency effect is for a stronger dollar to raise sterling commodity prices. Generally low volumes suggest that speculative attention has shifted away from commodities, so that despite the currency influence even sterling values are pointing downwards.

This influence is superimposed on metals suffering from poor industrial demand and tropical commodities which are widely thought to be—or to be soon—in oversupply. Industrial metals are particularly affected by the American economy, and regardless of how interest rates are moving commodity markets are saying that they have yet to be convinced that the Reagan Administration will revive the world's biggest market. At the same time, coffee and cocoa, the two main tropical footcuffs, and the ones most traded in London, are promising big crops. The prospect of an effective new cocoa agreement is receding, and the International Coffee Organization is fighting to peg prices.

Even precious metals are not immune from this doleful combination. Gold scarcity, related even to the Middle East, and silver, still in large part an industrial material, is suffering from the depression in base metals. If we are in an era of high and perhaps competitive interest rates the outlook for commodity prices cannot be good. But, even with lower rates, the markets will have to be convinced that the world economy is turning up before they react positively.

### 600 Group Switching the emphasis

600 Group's efforts to counter the recession at home with major cutbacks and an increased export campaign have not prevented profits tumbling by almost 25m to £4.8m. But at least the group has been able to exploit a strong balance sheet to switch its emphasis away from potential disaster areas on the steel side and towards those areas like machine tools and process control equipment where optimism still prevails.

Steel operations in fact plunged £3.7m into losses of £2.6m during a year in which the group shut down seven scrap depots. But the machine tool operations escaped with a profits fall of only £1.5m to £5.6m although most of the support came from strong overseas performances particularly in South Africa.

An extraordinary item of £1.1m covers the net costs of rationalization moves which have included two plant closures although redundancy costs have borne heavily on the pretax result. But at the same time 600 has used the recession to make some interesting acquisitions including Startrite Engineering and a 17 per cent stake in F. Pratt Engineering. Given the current bleak outlook in all sectors of engineering even the introduction of these new ventures will not produce a significant profits recovery this year.

A maintained dividend was sufficient yesterday to encourage the market to look further ahead and the shares added 21p to 71p where the yield is 10.6 per cent and p/e over 16 on a fully-taxed basis. This rating should be underpinned by longer term prospects and an asset value of around 130p but offers little scope in the short-term.

Henry VIII, who granted Trinity House its Royal Charter in 1534, would have admired the subtlety and resource with which that body and its allies the pilots have defended their interest against potential marauders in recent years.

Yet, in defending their interest, Trinity House, Britain's leading pilotage authority, with about half the 80 pilot stations around the coast and the 1,500 self-employed pilots who actually provide the service, have greatly antagonised their customers, the ship owners—that cannot be good for either party.

Ship owners are fiercely resistant of new bylaws proposed by Trinity House for the London Pilotage District which would extend compulsory pilotage to large numbers of small ships that have managed without it up to now. A cost of £500 or more a time—a sum so exorbitantly high, they say, as to dry up some trades altogether and drive ship owners out of business.

The true source of their resentment lies, however, not so much in the size of the proposed charge as in the lack of consultation. Such consultations as have been made in the past suggest little difference between the safety record of piloted and unpiloted ships.

It is not to dispute the value of specially skilled pilots to bring ships through specially difficult waters—a value recognized since time immemorial and acknowledged by ship owners who have gladly paid to use them where appropriate. But the question of what is appropriate has not been settled, as the present dispute shows, despite prolonged investigation over the past decade.

The reason why it has not been satisfactorily settled seems from the outside to be abundantly clear: because two considerations between which there is no necessary connection—safety of navigation and the remuneration of pilots—have been inextricably intertwined.

Rightly or wrongly, ship owners are now convinced that changes are more likely to come from the outside than from Trinity House and the pilots than to improve safety.

Those interests are substantial. Though there are only 1,500 pilots, the cost of pilotage to shipping in Britain each year is £10m. Of this, about two thirds goes to the pilots. All the pilots are in private business, sharing work and earnings through cooperatives at



In rough seas: proposals to extend compulsory pilotage have run into fierce opposition

## Why ship owners are taking on the pilots

each pilot station. In many cases they also own the boats through companies in which they are shareholders.

Pilotage provides Trinity House with £15m of its total revenue of £35m-£40m each year. Loss of its pilotage role would be a serious matter to the United Kingdom Pilots' Association for 14 years before becoming Prime Minister of the Government that passed the 1979 Act had acted even earlier to manipulate the process of official inquiry to their own advantage.

The terms of reference of SCOP were "to consider... improvements in safety and efficiency of pilotage...". But in reporting to Mr Peter Shore, as Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Peter Shore's inquiry informed him that "our aim throughout has been safety, efficiency, and fair treatment of those engaged in the pilotage service". How this additional aim came to be added to the original one is not explained.

No fair-minded person would question the case for fair treatment for pilots. But surely it is a separate issue from safety and efficiency. The logical way to proceed would have been to examine the public issues of safety and efficiency first (as was apparently intended) and then the private issue of fairness to pilots. To mix the two was asking for trouble and that is why there is trouble now.

One of SCOP's main recommendations was that pilotage should be made compulsory for vessels of over 30 tons instead of haphazardly as now. Exemption from that requirement would be based not on the type of ship (at present those under 3,500 tons in the home and coasting trade are exempt), but on the competence of the master or chief officer to navigate the waters concerned. Pilotage authorities were to conduct examinations.

This change seems sensible and has been made much of by pilots defending the present proposals. "How ridiculous to license an inanimate object (the ship) as safe to navigate," they sarcastically remark. "Might as well issue a driving licence to a car."

But there is a certain rough justice in the present system, on grounds not so much that small ships are less dangerous (though that is an argument, or why stop at 50 tons? why not require pilots on pleasure yachts?) as that coasters in the nature of their business are constantly around the coast and in and out of port and their crew might be expected to be skilled and experienced in that activity.

Small ship masters pilot their vessels in and out of port 15 to 20 times a month, according to recent evidence in the Pilotage Commission, compared with four times by a big deep-sea ship (and then probably pilot-assisted). Patterns of trade and business have been built up over a long period under the present system, which could be

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severely damaged by abrupt change.

The recourse of these ships set out in the new proposals to obtain exemption certificates for their masters—is highly suspect among ship owners, not only because of the enormous time and administrative effort involved, but because, under a clause of the 1979 Act regarded by ship owners as inequitable, pilots have the right to object to the issue of certificates if their jobs or income are threatened—a licence for pilots to pry money—is how ship owners bitterly describe it.

The task of sorting out these problems belongs to the Pilots' Commission, whose members are Mr John Bliffen, the Secretary for Trade, who decides. It is not an enviable task.

Had the study been of safe navigation rather than pilotage, it might have recognized that with advancing technology new ways are emerging of guiding and controlling coastal ship movements. Sending out a man and putting him on a ship is only one way—and a costly and cumbersome one—of making coastal navigation safer.

The logical people to offer means of safe guidance in and out of port are the port authorities, compulsorily where appropriate. This is what is done in Rotterdam, one of the best-planned ports SCOP visited, where pilotage is provided by salaried staff of the port paid for by dues on all ships, not just those using it. And this is what is being done in Britain's new oil ports north of Scotland, where pilots are port staff with other responsibilities for ship control and safety.

Such a course was considered by SCOP, but apparently rejected on objections from pilots. If it were to happen, many would regret the passing of the independent pilot with his ancient lineage and fine tradition, his sturdy independence and dogged determination to survive. There must moreover be sympathy for the pilot as declining traffic and growing freedom for EEC masters visiting Britain eat into his business.

But survival must depend on a willingness to adapt and to bow self-interest to the wider good. It certainly should not, and cannot, depend on feeble unnecessary services on ship owners and, in the process, driving them out of business, too.

Michael Bailey

### Technology

## Television's new space race

The WE-SARC blueprint came into effect on January 1, 1980 and will, until December 31, 1982, govern the launch vehicle of the European Space Agency and America's reusable Space Shuttle. It might even be possible to arrange for a cheaper launching with one of the older American Delta rockets.

The company formed by the venture, Satellite Broadcasting Company (SBC), will lease out channels approved by the Government. An application for permission to operate and transmit from satellites over Britain has been made to the Home Office.

Yet there are still uncertainties about costs. Estimates made for the Government assumed that one of two satellites under development by the European Space Agency would form the basis for any design.

The first is the European Communications Satellite, ECS, and the other is called L-Sat (Large Satellite). The cost for development and launch of an ECS-type would be about £27m to £35m and for an L-Sat between £40m and £60m.

The ECS version would provide only a two-channel service for direct broadcasting over Britain and the L-Sat five channels.

A single Ariane model 3 rocket could launch two ECS class satellites or one L-Sat, but firm quotations about launch costs are not yet available. Similarly, it is difficult to be sure about the price of launches by the shuttle towards the end of the 1980s when the vehicles will be needed.

The overall costs, allowing for operating and the timetable for a replacement, are calculated, at the rate used by the Treasury, to evaluate public investments, at £14m to £16m a year for an ECS two-channel satellite and £10m to £11m a year for the L-Sat five-channel scheme.

British Aerospace is more in favour of the L-Sat because its extra capacity could allow a service to be provided to such countries as Iceland, Ireland, Spain and Portugal. These countries share the 31 degree west orbital position with Britain.

Pearce Wright

between the existing global communications satellite network, of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation, which carries programmes for the BBC and ITV and telephone and computer data for British Telecoms—and the direct broadcasting design. He is the power of the transmitters and the frequencies on which the new ones will operate.

The world plan has allocated a space in the communications band between 11.7 GHz (one gigahertz equals one thousand million cycles a second) and 12.5 GHz for the whole of Europe.

In effect, this gives 40 television channels (or some other combination which might include sound tracks in stereo or in different languages, or perhaps 15 to 20 radio links) to be shared among all the countries.

The maximum power that can be transmitted from each spacecraft is also laid down, as is the size and shape of the beam. So the satellite floods the area with a beam like that of a giant torch. The strength of the signal decreases gradually from the centre to the edge of the "footprint".

Although no country has yet been given an operational direct broadcasting service, a number of countries—including France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the Nordic countries, Japan and Australia—are planning projects.

more uncertain matter because it depends on factors like the choice between the Ariane launch vehicle of the European Space Agency and America's reusable Space Shuttle. It might even be possible to arrange for a cheaper launching with one of the older American Delta rockets.

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## Business Diary: Dumbo takes off • Sparks fly at CEBG

Luxembourg city is not normally regarded as among Europe's liveliest capitals. But yesterday there were two circuses in town.

One was decked out with a traditional Big Top in a dusty square just across the road from the city theatre. The second was taking place a few hundred yards away across a ravine in the EEC headquarters.

The EEC event was the "Jumbo" Council of Ministers meeting, at which the EEC's economic, finance and labour ministers gathered to mull over the problem of unemployment.

Rarely has a meeting been awaited with such anticipation in so many national capitals. The Jumbo was originally thought up by the Dutch, who have been holding the presidency of the Community for the first six months of the year, and for a long time was practically cold-shouldered by the other member states.

But, in the event, yesterday's meeting turned out to be better than most participants had expected. With only 21 ministers there, compared with the widely canvassed 30 to 40, it was less of a bureaucratic jungle than had been feared.

The French delegation, still in the first flush of election victory, actually came up with some new ideas on how community policies should operate.

It remains to be seen whether the jumbo will spawn a series of follow-up councils—already being dubbed "dumbos". But the overall feeling in Luxembourg was that yesterday's event was far from being a "white elephant".

### Wallchart

I SEE THAT THE INSTITUTE OF PURCHASING AND SUPPLY HAS PUBLISHED A LIST OF COMPANIES WHO OFFER 'INCENTIVES'...

● A stand-up row has flared between Glyn England, the chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, and SDP luminary Michael Barnes, chairman of the Electricity Consumers' Council, over the recent report on the industry by the Monopolies Commission.

The report attacked the board's method of assessing investment in new power stations, concluding that it was against the public interest. England was evidently incensed by the press statement put out by the consumer body, which claimed that faulty investment decisions had cost consumers millions of pounds in higher prices and pointed out that electricity prices had risen five times in the past two years—by 70 per cent overall.

At a special meeting two weeks ago the consumer council insisted on brushing aside the prepared agenda and proceeded to lambast the assembled company on the offending press release, line by line. He apparently contrasted the poor relations the board

IT'LL BE INTERESTING TO SEE WHETHER THE INSTITUTE OF SALES MANAGEMENT PUBLISHES A LIST OF BUYERS WHO ACCEPT THEM...

had with the central consumers' council with the good relations it enjoyed with the regional consumer committees (which have in general been far more reluctant to criticize the industry).

He reserved special venom for the consumers' council's staff who, he said, were "on probation" as far as the generating board was concerned.

The thinly veiled threat is that unless Barnes and his council behave themselves in future the CEBG will refuse to supply it with information or consult it on matters of interest. And the consumers' council has no powers to force it to do so.

Consumers may perhaps find it disturbing that a huge state monopoly can try to bully the organization appointed to represent their interests into quiescence by threatening to withdraw cooperation. Without information, consumer watchdogs become lapdogs. They are equally handicapped if the information is given to them only on the promise of good behaviour.

● Tony Ball, BL's 46-year-old car sales chief, carries the grand title of chairman and managing director of BL Europe and Overseas. He is also a Freeman of the City of London and now he will be able to add the title of Fellow of the Institute of Marketing.

It was awarded to him at a pleasant little lunch in Birmingham yesterday by John Cheesebrough, the Institute's chairman, for masterminding the launch of BL's very successful Metro.

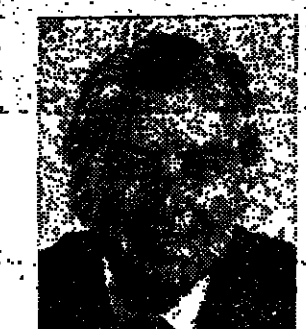
BL has had good cars before, but none has made the initial impact that the little Metro has. It was the result of two years' meticulous planning, including probably the most astute manipulation of all forms of the media since Alec Issigonis persuaded the public that the Mini was not just a box on wheels but a car in its own right.

Pre-Metro launches had thrived on a diet of snipey pressures and pseudo secrecy ("If you won't say who told you this is what you want to know?"). All ending in a great clam-bake for the motoring press.

Ball chose another route. He secured an early start by launching the car before production facilities at Longbridge. By the time the car itself appeared there was immense interest in the first product of BL's new electronic workers.

Reader B. Franklin writes in from Coulsdon, Surrey, to pass on a snippet overheard in the City bar: "He takes no exercise at all. He doesn't even trouble to wrestle with his conscience."

Ross Davies



E. WESTON SMITH  
Chairman of the Board of Directors

## Morgan

Results for the First Quarter 1981 (unaudited)

	1981 1st Quarter £000's	1980 1st Quarter £000's
Sales to Third Parties	29,127	32,463
Trading Profit	1,341	4,083
Profit Before Taxation	519	3,275
Profit Before Tax per Share	0.9p	7.5p
Earnings per 25p Ordinary Share	0.4p	4.8p
Trading Margin	4.6%	12.6%

### The Chairman's comments:—

In April we reported a slight improvement in orders for our United Kingdom factories. This trend has continued and we join the ranks of those who believe that the United Kingdom recession has passed its lowest point.

It is not yet possible to discern the prospects for the year but quarterly profit figures should progressively improve. A wary eye must be kept on the markets of Continental and Eastern Europe but so far our overseas companies are faring well.

Copies of the Annual Report for 1980 may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company.

The Morgan Crucible Company Limited

98 PETTY FRANCE, LONDON SW1H 9EG



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Rights issue fears inhibit investors

Persisting fears of a large rights issue—BP is still the prime suspect—continued to cloud the market yesterday.

The nervous conditions inhibited investors once again for an extremely quiet day's trading. Interest was confined mainly to company results and special situations. Many dealers are convinced there is an issue in the pipeline, whether it is BP or not is still speculative. Several of the defence stocks, with results in two weeks are also being cited as potential sources.

Virtually all sectors came off their heels and the defence shares were particularly dull, awaiting the Government's statement next week on possible spending cuts and changes in financing after Westland's recent profit warnings.

The gilt market reversed gains after three days of renewed confidence on the back of fading prospects of a rise in interest rates. But sterling's fall against the dollar was a weakening factor. Longs, after opening at overnight levels, were easier during the day. A small recovery saw them end at 11 to 12 down. Shorts drifted, to end at 11 lower on the day. Dealers reported only small interest.

After a 1.5 fall to 540.8 at 10 pm, the FT index suffered a sudden drop to 7.5 by 3 pm. It recovered slightly, to close at 526.2.

Dealers in leading equities reported very small movements during the day and a complete absence of investment inter-

est. Today is also the end of the account, adding to the subdued trading. Investors appear to be nervous of a prospective cash call.

Of the blue chips Lucas were a weak spot after comment on labour problems and the troubled state of industry in the Midlands, the shares lost 5p to 189p. ICI gave up 27p to 189p and Fisons dropped 5p to 143p. Hawker Siddeley eased 4p to 312p, Blue Circle 8p to 462p and Glaxo 4p to 360p.

GKN were 3p lower at 150p and Bowater 5p to 262p. Pilkington, ahead of today's results, fell 7p to 293p. Metal Box eased 2p to 176p and

British Aerospace 6p to 219p. Jobbers in engineers reported a mixed day's trading, brightened by one or two good results from companies report-

ing. *Aaronson Bros*, the venerable merchant, is recommended as a buyer by broker *Barnstaple Haas* at 55p, where the yield is almost 11 per cent. Yesterday the shares were down 1p at 53p.

Staveley Industries, after better-than-expected earnings, gained 4p to 242p and 500 Group, although figures below the best expectations, were 21p up at 71p on the maintained

dividend. *E. Elliot*, after further reflection on the cut dividend, fell 5p to 161p. Further small buying in *Vesper*, a thin market, pushed the shares up another 15p to 145p. Laird Group rose 5p to 124p on news of £10m bus order, but *Wolsey-Hughes* gave up 6p to 267p.

After its recent profit warning *Westland Aircraft* gave up 7p to 136p, but *Hanson Trust* rose 7p to 281p after figures the previous day.

Pretax losses clipped *Fairline Boats* 2p to 49p, *Ariel Industries* 2p to 26p and *Burco Dean* 2p to 10p. *Sidlaw Industries* rose 5p to 152p after satisfactory

earnings, but lower profits saw *Valor* off 11p to 641p.

Electrical shares were depressed by the impending Government review on defence spending and *Westland's* warning over Government financing for start-up projects. Most shares were off the top, with *GEC* down 12p to 571p and *Plessey* 5p to 388p. *Racal* lost 7p to 353p and *Thorn EMI*, despite news of new joint European video venture, were 6p down at 374p.

*News International's* statement that it will be content to hold its stake if the bid fails depressed *William Collins*. The "B" shares fell 30p to 223p and the "A" shares gave up 8p to 148p. *Plysa*, after the earnings setback and scrip issue, put on 3p to 92p.

Equity turnover for June 10 was £223.394m (bar gains, 14,410). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were *Westland Aircraft*, *GKN*, *BP*, *Guardian Royal Exchange*, *Royal*, *Polly Peck* and *Barclays Bank*.

Traditional options: Dealers reported moderate activity to the declaration day. Calls were made in *Western Areas*, *Single Holdings*, *Tomatin Distillers*, *ICL*, *Tesco*, *Pilkington*, *AGS Research*, and *Phoenix Timber*. A put was arranged in *Savoy* and *Shell*.

Traded options: A total of 1,424 contracts were completed. BP attracted 36, *Coms Gold* 29, *GEC* 47, *ICI* 54, *Land Securities* 23, *Lasmo* 15, *M and S* 37 and *Lorho* 27.

## Collins' rejects News bid

William Collins' board has responded to *News International's* formal offer document for the Glasgow-based publishing group by writing to shareholders, advising them to reject the bid.

Mr Ian Chapman, Collins' new chairman, said that he would be writing shortly to explain why the board recommends that the £227.5m offer should be rejected. Meanwhile, *News International* has acquired a further 4,000 shares in the company for £200 each, the offer price, and now hold 31.39 per cent of the ordinary shares.

Yesterday Collins' ordinary shares slumped 30p to 223p and the A shares were down by 53p to 103p.

In its offer document, *News International* said that it accepted the possibility that it would not receive enough acceptance for the offer to go unconditional.

"In that event *News* would be your company's largest shareholder, an outcome which we would be content," said Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of the *News* group.

*News International's* offer followed the purchase of a 30 per cent voting stake from trusts of the previous chairman, Mr Jan Collins.

Mr Robert Maxwell, of *Persam Press*, held an 8 per cent stake at the time which he has since raised to 10 per cent. The first closing date is July 2.

## Wigfall shares steady after fall and payout cut

By Rosemary Unsworth

Henry Wigfall's profits slipped by 40 per cent last year, but a final dividend of 3.57p gross has been proposed, the only payment for the year. The final has been cut from 15p gross and the total for the year falls from 19.3p gross. The shares held steady at 170p after the announcement where the yield is 5 per cent.

Pretax profits were down from £1m to £634,000 in the 12 months to March 28, 1981, and turnover rose by £1m to £45.3m. Sales by unit were different last year, however, as the group concentrated more on television where new technology has improved interest and better margins exist.

The television rental and 150 shops, reported that the electrical retailer, which has a number of rental customers had fallen because of the termination of existing contracts, as well as because of a general trend, evident throughout the industry, away from rental and towards purchase. But the introduction of video recorders, which are heavily subsidised towards rental had offset the change to some extent.

Mr Richard Morrell, managing director, said that there was no evidence that consumers had cut back on the replacement of white goods

rather than televisions during the recession, except that they had perhaps made equipment last a bit longer. He pointed out that gross margins targets were achieved last year and that was why the year had decided to recommend a final dividend despite the profits fall.

He added that, at present, trading conditions remained depressed, although unit sales are currently higher than at this time last year. A major reorganization programme launched at the beginning of last year was also helping to combat the continuing pressure on trading margins.

The group's bad debt provision will be shown in the annual report. Mr Morrell declined to comment on whether it would be greater than the previous year's £1.6m. But unlike 1979/80, there are no redundancies and closure costs this time. Since the end of 1980 the group has employed a special, fulltime debt collector and Mr Morrell said a clearer picture of this success would emerge later in the year. Last year the group sold its finance credit to *Tricity Finance*.

After tax profits amounted to £499,000, against £778,000, but under inflation-accounting there was a pretax loss of £3,000.

## Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Int or Fin						
Ariel Inds (F)	7.17(8.5)	0.13(1.02)	2.3(17.1)	0.8(1.62)	18.9	1.32(2.7)
Brown Ship (F)	—	1.54(1.8)	—	7.5(7.5)	1.6	13.0(13.0)
Burco Dean (I)	13.3(15.5)	0.08(0.37)	—	0.1(—)	7.8	—
Carlton Real (F)	1.31(0.69)	0.06(0.055)	1.26(0.96)	0.5(—)	—	0.5(—)
A. Cohen (F)	34.7(33.19)	1.94(1.76)	56.4(45.8)	4.9(—)	28.8	7.3(6.8)
Continuum Sls (F)	3.89(3.55)	0.23(0.44)	4.53(4.39)	1.7(1.7)	5.8	2.15(2.15)
Cullen's (F)	—	0.58(0.48)	—	4.29(5.0)	—	4.29(5.0)
Electra Inv (F)	—	7.39(6.64)	2.8(2.61)	1.5(1.37)	31.7	2.68(2.33)
Fairline Boats (I)	1.62(1.52)	0.09(0.26)	—	0.5(1.7)	8.7	—
F. Finlay (F)	95(93.34)	10.3(11.03)	16.8(17.1)	3.25(3)	27.7	6.25(5.75)
Go Portland (F)	—	10.2(7.02)	6.4(5.0)	4(3.3)	4.9	5.0(4.0)
Hill Samuel (F)	—	11.2(7.69)	17.37(11.94)	4.8(4.02)	20.7	7.0(5.85)
Plysa (F)	16.3(17.3)	1.39(2.33)	10.5(14.5)	1.4(1.2)	23.7	2.07(1.89)
Sidlaw Inds (I)	148.5(100.8)	0.25(0.16)	—	2.5(1.5)	11.8	—
500 Group (F)	—	4.76(3.65)	28.3(19.2)	2.8(2.5)	31.7	3.25(5.25)
Staveley (F)	163.2(175.5)	7.32(7.31)	30.5(41.7)	8.5(8.5)	4.8	13.0(13.0)
Summit Clothes (F)	3.7(4.9)	0.07(0.02)	9.23(1.79)	1.5(1.5)	—	1.5(1.5)
Valor (F)	48.7(50.3)	1.52(2.53)	7.48(17.35)	1.89(1.89)	—	2.66(2.66)
W. Wigfall (F)	45.3(44.2)	0.53(1.07)	9.5(14.3)	6(10.3)	—	6.0(13.3)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax at 10p per share. Elsewhere in *Business News* dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.423. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. —=adjusted for scrip issue. +=loss. +=gross revenue for both years. S=profit after tax.

This advertisement has been issued by British Sugar Corporation Limited

HOW MUCH  
WOULD YOU EXPECT  
TO PAY FOR  
ONE OF BRITAIN'S  
MOST SUCCESSFUL  
COMPANIES?

A LOT MORE  
THAN 5 TIMES  
ITS EARNINGS,  
FOR SURE!

Berisford's offer is

• less than 5 times British Sugar's 1981 forecast earnings.

• only about half the current cost asset value.

And if you accepted Berisford shares you would be

• giving up a forecast dividend yield of over 9.5%, covered over 3 times.

• giving up shares in a Company which is the main supplier of sugar to the UK market and has some of the most modern factories in Europe.

• giving up shares in a Company whose forecast 1981 pre-tax profits are more than 6 times the 1975 pre-tax profits.

Does that make sense? No.

REJECT THE BID

BRITISH SUGAR  
CORPORATION LIMITED  
THE RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

The publication of this advertisement has been approved by a duly authorised committee of the Board of British Sugar Corporation Limited. Each Director has taken all reasonable care to ensure that both the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. Each Director of British Sugar Corporation Limited accepts responsibility accordingly.

## Briefly

**Barr and Wallace Arnold Trust:** In his annual review, chairman, Mr J. Malcolm Barr, states that while it seems likely that the motor division will return to profitability, he does not expect the leisure and holidays division to perform as well as last year. Group should achieve a modest profit.

**Horsdon Travel:** Board says 3.372m (95.81 per cent) shares provisionally allotted under rights issue have been taken up.

**Fairline Boats** reports that most of loss on trading is accounted for by foreign exchange losses. All new export sales are now being made in sterling, with no exchange rate guarantees. Second half results will show an improvement over those of first. Balance sheet remains strong, and there should be further recovery in 1981/82.

**Owen Owen:** At the end of the first quarter, the established stores in the United Kingdom and Canada showed a small improvement in operating results over the same period last year, despite a lower contribution from the F. J. Hughes Group on Merseyside. The board expects this pattern to continue during the remainder of the first half.

**Allied Leather Industries:** Demand for shoe repairing increased during the year. But the serious situation in the shoe manufacturing industry is having inevitable consequences for the company's nurseries. This is affecting the company's ability to maintain volume and margins. The decline in trade in the Walsall group of saddlery and leather goods manufacturers has continued throughout the year.

**Carlton Real Estates:** Turnover for 1980, £1.31m (£594,000). Profit, after tax, £85,000 (£52,000). Dividend: 0.5p (nil). Company is to buy *Rogans Ltd*, a privately owned property, for about £1.85m.

**National Electric Construction (member of the BEC Group):** Pretax income for 15 months to March 31, 1981, £752,000 (£576,000 for year to December 31, 1979).

**BEP:** Surat Basin Exploration well, Warroon Two, has been plugged and abandoned as a dry hole and converted into a water well after reaching a depth of 2,195 metres.

**Hoffis Bros and ESA:** Industrial Equity (Pacific) has purchased 600,000 ordinary shares, bringing their total holding to 1.32m shares (14.63%).

**Tri-Basin Resources:** A private placing of common shares in the Vancouver-listed company, Tri-Basin Resources has been made in London by brokers *Barnstaple Haas & Sons* with the assistance of *Walwyn Stogell Cochran Murray*. The company is participating in a gas and oil play in the Austin Chalk Belt, north of Houston, Texas, on the Lake Somerville Property which has a potential of 28 wells.

**Allied Plant Group:** In his annual review, the chairman, Mr Michael Heathcote, reports that prospects are good and investment opportunities are being investigated under which the group will acquire businesses providing services to the construction and allied industries.

## Great Portland pleases market

Great Portland Estates, most of whose properties are around London's Great Portland Street and the City, yesterday pleasantly surprised the City with an increase in pretax revenue of as much as £3.2m to £10.2m, leaving some estimates of £9m well behind.

The actual advance of nearly 46 per cent compares with the 37 per cent increase in the first six months. Profits then were helped by the absence of exceptional items arising from the refurbishment of buildings. In 1980, such items absorbed £670,000.

There was also no transfer this year in respect of net outgoing attributable to properties in course of development. Last year this item cost £101,000.

Equally well received was the increase in gross dividend from 5.72p to 7.15p a share, the decision to make a scrip issue of one-for-five and the stated intention to maintain the dividend on the new share capital.

The rental income advance reflected the full impact of recently completed developments coming on stream and good progress should continue. The portfolio is of the highest quality—very little of it is in the provinces—and roughly three-quarters is in offices, a quarter in commercial properties.

In the past year, the group would have had rent reviews on 121,000 sq ft of offices at 183-211, Old Street, receipt of full benefits from acquisition and completions and lettings.

Great Portland is also noted for a strong cash-flow and has ample cash balances for further development, but little of this is at present going on. The shares rose 6p to 232p, but as some City estimates the discount to assets is now a narrow 20 per cent or so.

## Rothmans plans Singapore move

Rothmans of Pall Mall (Malaysia), which is 50 per cent owned by Rothmans International, is to float off its Singapore operations into a separate company quoted on the Singapore Stock Exchange.

The move is to avoid complications in the Malaysiaization programme, under which 30 per cent of companies registered in Malaysia must be owned by Malay nationals.

There is little point in the Singapore interests being drawn into the Malaysiaization programme. Details of the plan will be announced later. Shareholders in Rothmans of Pall Mall (Malaysia) will receive shares in the Singapore company in line with their holdings in the Malay company.

## THE YOUNG COMPANIES INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

Directors:  
D. A. Reid (Chairman), R. C. Callinan,  
G. M. Murray F.F.A., J. Hodson

## CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Income for the year ended 31st March, 1981, proved to be mildly disappointing after the exceptional rise in the previous year, partly because several of the companies in which we are invested either cut or omitted their dividends. Net revenue after tax amounted to £287,330 against £285,000 in the year to 31st March, 1980. Your Directors are recommending net dividends totalling 5.0p per share against 5.0p per share for the previous year.

During the year, the net gain on the Financial Times Actuaries All Share Index was 28.85%. Our net asset value per share, taking investments at market value, rose by 27.28%. This is the first time for six years that our portfolio has failed to out-perform the Financial Times Actuaries All Share Index. Since the date of subscription in 1972 the Index has risen by 36.78% and our asset value has risen by 55.16%.

The revival of the new issue market and the development of the United Securities Market has given us the opportunity to invest in some exciting young companies. We have also made a significant move this year in diversifying our portfolio overseas. At the end of the year, 12% of the portfolio was invested in North America, the Far East, Australia and South Africa. Much of this investment is in young companies.

Last year, however, some of the companies in which we are invested suffered badly. There are some tentative signs that the worst of the recession is over although it is too early to anticipate the spread or the extent of any recovery, but we do not anticipate that we will suffer any significant dividend cuts. We believe that many of the companies in which we are invested will continue to prosper and that we should at least be able to maintain our dividend.

Desmond A. Reid  
The Investment Managers of The Young Companies Investment Trust Limited are Singer & Friedlander Limited.



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Valor optimistic despite 40% fall

By Margaret Pagano

Pretax profits at Valor, Britain's only independent gas appliance maker, were hit last year by high interest charges and redundancy costs.

They fell 40 per cent to £1.5m in the year to March 1981. Sales were also depressed at £48.74m, a drop of £1.6m. But trading profits held up well at £4.28m compared with £4.49m. Shareholders get an unchanged final dividend of 2.5p gross, making the total 3.8p gross for the year.

Mr Michael Montague, chairman, said yesterday that the group was extremely pleased with results considering that demand from the public had virtually dried up for a couple of months. Lower profits, he said, were due to the high interest charges incurred during the massive stockpiling which were not sold. This will not be repeated.

At one time group borrowings reached £5m causing interest charges to rise from £783,000 last time to £1.28m. Borrowings were new under control, he added, and at the year end cash balances were £3.5m compared with £2m. Most of Valor's plants were on short-time during the year and 500 employees were made redundant, leaving the United Kingdom workforce at about 2,000. This cost £250,000 which was taken above the line. All factories, except one, are back to a five-day week.

Mr Montague is optimistic for the present year: "I see no recovery in the economy yet but



Mr Michael Montague, chairman of Valor.

Earnings from Valor's entry into the energy field are also expected this year. Its 30 per cent interest in ten gas wells from the drilling programme in the United States should show results in November to December. Valor also applied for a block in the English Channel with Union Oil.

## Flurry of activity at property developer

The Property and Reversionary Investment Corporation is developing once more.

The Drapery, Northampton, comprises three shops, being let to a fast-food chain. In Sutton, Surrey, a new building is due for completion by the end of the year and planning consent has been won for offices at Rayners Lane, Harrow. Approval has been granted for an office development in Borough High Street, and Great Dover Street, SE1, and approval in principle has been received for a factory in Farnborough. The Rayson Garden premises are being turned into industrial units.

Permitted planning consent has also been granted for the development of the important 17-acre industrial estate at Frimley, Surrey, close to the M3 motorway. The group has 51 per cent of the developing company.

The accounts show a 15 per cent increase in net asset value to 235p a share at last March. Of the investment properties, 82 per cent are in Central London and 80 per cent are freehold. Offices accounted for nearly £26m, and shops £12.6m.

Kennure Oil Exploration is to raise about £350,000 (Irish) by a rights issue of 1.42m new ordinary shares at 25p (Irish) each on one-for-five basis. Issue underwritten by Gulf Oil, brokers: Dodgson and Pamure Gordon.



## No sign of upturn at P and O

Lord Inchcape (pictured), chairman of P and O, had gloomy news for the shipping group's shareholders at the annual meeting in London yesterday. He said that since writing his statement conditions had, if anything, deteriorated. Continuing disruption of traffic at Southampton was particularly affecting Overseas Containers Lines and markedly weaker oil prices were hitting P and O Flaco in the United States.

First-half results would therefore be worse than those of 1980, he said. But he added that he saw no reason to change his previous statement that profits for the full year at the post-tax level should be broadly maintained. He also made it clear that the major remaining con-

straint to further investment was that profits were still not high enough to enable the group to replace the assets in all of the existing businesses without increasing borrowings.

"The decision still facing your board is not so much where to expand but which of our assets we should intend to maintain and which we shall have to run down or sell," he said, citing the Liverpool-Belfast ferry as one possible closure.

He also explained that the directors now had considerable doubts about the extent to which the group should stay in shipping. "We will certainly remain in some areas of shipping, and I expect we will have more of our assets invested in shipping for the foreseeable future than in any one of our other businesses," he said.

## Schering expects slower growth

Schering AG, the West German chemical and pharmaceutical group, sees a further improvement in earnings this year, but said it does not expect the 1981 growth in consolidated net profit to keep pace with the 53 per cent earnings rise to Dm73m (£15.5m) in 1980. However, first-quarter turnover gains point to an altogether positive year.

Group sales in 1981 are expected to reach Dm3,900m, up 18 per cent from Dm3,220m last year. Consolidated sales in the first quarter of the current year rose 16 per cent to

Dm1,300m against the same 1980 period.

Schering's world group profits climbed to Dm77.7m last year.

## International

from Dm57.7m in 1980. The profit of Asche AG, pharmaceutical distributors formerly held by Schering subsidiary Currys GmbH and fully acquired by Schering in early 1980, was directly included in the group's profit for the first

time and had inflated earnings figures of the group. However, the inclusion of the Asche AG profit was a "one-time occurrence" that would not be repeated.

From 1980 net earnings, Dm20m were allocated to reserves, up from Dm10m in 1979. Schering had announced previously that it is offering stockholders an unchanged dividend of Dm9 per share.

## Montedison-Sogam

Private Italian groups, seeking the takeover of a 17 per cent stake in Montedison from public companies, reportedly agreed to pay 215 lire a share for the parcel held by Sogam, reliable sources reported in Milan.

## CGE up 20 pc

Cie Generale d'Electricite (CGE), a leading French electrical and electronics group over which hangs the threat of nationalization, reports that its 1980 consolidated accounts show a 20 per cent increase in net income to 560m francs (about £50m). The share of net earnings accruing to the group rose by 28 per cent to 407m francs.

## Creusot-Loire loss

Creusot-Loire, a French heavy engineering and steel producing group, incurred a consolidated loss of 105.8m francs (£9.5m) last year, sharply down from the losses of 253.6m francs in 1979 and 359.1m francs in 1978. While the 1980 result indicates a marked improvement, it still falls short of Creusot-Loire's hopes of breaking even.

## Gold mine reopens

Gold mining is to start up again in Simmer and Jack's acreage around Germiston on South Africa's Kimberley Reef.

The mine stopped production in 1964 but there are roughly 23m tons of surface deposits and slimes in the acreage which could yield an average of 0.68 grams of gold per ton. When gold is above \$465 an ounce, its extraction from these deposits becomes worthwhile. Gold was fixed at \$464.5 in London yesterday.

Though Simmer and Jack owns the Germiston acreage, the rights to exploit the surface and underground resources to 1,174 metre deep of the Kimberley Reef are owned by Garbin Holdings. Since Garbin is

beneficially owned by Anglo America Corporation (ACC) and its associates, including Anglo American Gold, a deal has been worked out with AAC and AngloGold after an approach to ACC from the Simmer and Jack board earlier this year.

Complete ownership of Garbin will be transferred from AAC, AngloGold and others to East Rand Gold and Uranium (Ergo) in exchange for a million shares, worth roughly £880,000 (about £425,000). Ergo is 11.65 per cent owned by AngloGold.

Garbin's previous owners will then lend it the full amount of its after-tax spending on the project with Simmer and Jack, which will cost about R55m.

## ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

## NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ORDINARY SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER PAYMENT OF COUPON No 95

With reference to the notice of declaration of dividend advertised in the press on 3rd June, 1981, the following information is published for the guidance of holders of share warrants to bearer. The dividend of 75 cents per share was declared in South African currency. South African non-resident shareholders tax at 20.833 per cent per share will be deducted from the dividend payable in respect of all share warrant coupons leaving a net dividend of 65.71208 cents per share.

The dividend on bearer shares will be paid on or after 24th July, 1981, against surrender of coupon No 95 detached from share warrants to bearer as under:

- (a) At the offices of the following continental paying agents:
- Credit du Nord, 6-8 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 9e.
  - Banque Bruxelles Lambert, 2 Rue de la Regence, 1000 Brussels.
  - Societe Generale de Banque, 3 Montagne du Parc, 1000 Brussels.
  - Swiss Bank Corporation, 1 Aeschenvorstadt, Basle 4002.
  - Banque Internationale a Luxembourg SA, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
  - Union Bank of Switzerland, Rohlsstrasse 45, Zurich.

Payments in respect of coupons lodged at the office of a continental paying agent will be made in South African currency to an authorised dealer in exchange in the Republic of South Africa nominated by the continental paying agent. Instructions regarding disposal of the proceeds of the payment so made can only be given to such authorised dealer by the continental paying agent concerned.

- (b) At the London Bearer Reception Office of Charter Consolidated Limited, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ. Unless persons depositing coupons at such office request payment in rand to an address in the Republic of South Africa, payment will be made in United Kingdom currency either:

- (i) in respect of coupons lodged prior to 16th July, 1981 at the United Kingdom currency equivalent of the rand currency value of their dividend on 14th July, 1981 or;
- (ii) in respect of coupons lodged during the period 16th July, 1981 to 15th July, 1981 both days inclusive at the United Kingdom currency equivalent of the rand currency value of their dividend on 20th July, 1981 or;
- (iii) in respect of coupons lodged on or after 16th July, 1981 at the prevailing rate of exchange on the day the proceeds are remitted, through an authorised dealer in exchange in Johannesburg to the London Bearer Reception Office.

Coupons must be left for at least four clear days for examination and may be presented any weekday (Saturday excepted) between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. Under the double tax agreement between the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa, the South African non-resident shareholders' tax applicable to the dividend is allowable as a credit against the United Kingdom tax payable in respect of the dividend. The deduction of tax at the reduced rate of 17.6161% instead of the basic rate of 30% represents an allowance of credit at the rate of 12.3839%.

Amount of dividend declared	75.00000
Less: South African non-resident shareholders' tax at 12.3839%	9.28792
	65.71208
Less: U.K. income tax at 17.6161% on the gross amount of the dividend of 75 cents	13.21208
	52.50000

For and on behalf of  
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION  
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED  
J. C. Green-Smith  
London Office:  
40 Holborn Viaduct,  
EC1P 1AJ,  
11th June, 1981

Note: The Company has been requested by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to state:  
Under the double tax agreement between the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa, the South African non-resident shareholders' tax applicable to the dividend is allowable as a credit against the United Kingdom tax payable in respect of the dividend. The deduction of tax at the reduced rate of 17.6161% instead of the basic rate of 30% represents an allowance of credit at the rate of 12.3839%.



## Growth rating 1966-1981

	%
1. Racal	+5569
2. Ladbroke	+3592
3. Ultramar	+3588
4. Electronic Rentals	+3579
5. <del>Ilford</del>	+3281
6. Trafalgar House	+2921
7. Electrocomponents	+2854
8. BTR	+2111
9. Tricentrol	+1762
10. De La Rue	+1269
11. GEC	+1181
12. Northern Foods	+1105

Research by Extel Statistical Services

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## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Plysu pays more despite 40pc fall to £1.5m

Plastics containers and housewares manufacturer, Plysu, saw pretax profits fall two fifths to £1.4m in 1980-81. It concentrated on improving its range of plastic housewares in the second half but demand for plastic containers, its major market, was depressed. New products and machinery meant that housewares sales and margins improved towards the end of the year and the division's sales are now running at record levels. The dividend has been increased by almost 10 per cent to 2.97 pence.

While Plysu's industrial customers are in recession, demand for 5-litre and 25-litre plastic containers remains weak. Last year they provided two-thirds of the group's £16.3m turnover, which was down from £17.8m.

However, Mr Charles Sumner, chairman, expects the year to do slightly better this year even without any economic improvement. "Given any sort of recovery in the economy, we are going to move forward very smartly", he said yesterday.

Plysu managed to eliminate all debt by the end of the year, paying only £70,000 in interest against £164,000 for the whole year.

Capital allowances on new equipment for containers and housewares cut tax from £699,000 to £220,000. A one-for-10 scrip issue is planned to try to improve the marketability of the shares.

## James Finlay improves

By Catherine Gurn



Sir Colin Campbell, chairman of James Finlay.

Glasgow-based international trader, James Finlay made £11.4m pretax, up from £11m, in the year to December 31—reversing three years of profits decline since its record year in 1977, when it made £15.4m before tax. The group is headed by Sir Colin Campbell.

Weak tea prices were still a brake on group profits last year, but other operations did well to compensate for a declining share of profits from plantations. Mr Stuart Stephens, deputy chairman, said yesterday. Finlay's other businesses range from investment in the North Sea to merchant banking and making confectionery, and are being built up as tea profits fall.

Dividends for the year have risen 8.7 per cent to 8.93p gross. The shares gained 2p to 121p yesterday. There is to be a one-for-two scrip issue.

Turnover rose from £93.3m to £95m and trading profits jumped from £9.79 to £11m, including

£1.77m from the sale of shares in Lasmo, and dividends from North India plantation, Tata-Finlay, which is no longer classed as an associate company. As a result, associate profits were lower at £389,000, against £1.244m.

The 1979 trading profit included £2.25m from the sale of investments. Finlay had about 500,000 Lasmo shares left at the end of 1980, Mr Stephens said.

Once again this year's outcome will depend considerably on tea prices which are only slightly better so far, though it will be near the end of 1981 before the performance of this seasonal operation is clear. Meanwhile, with other operations doing better on balance, the group is reasonably optimistic about the outcome for the year.

## Burco Dean halved in first six months

Domestic appliance group Burco-Dean was still in the red in its first half but is now trading profitably.

In the six months to March 31, pretax losses came to £183,000 compared with losses of £370,000 last year. In its last full year it lost £1.18m. The shares fell 2p to 30p.

Turnover in the first half fell from £15.5m to £13.3m and interest charges took £269,000 against £241,000 last time. To preserve trustee status the board has declared a nominal interim dividend of 0.14p gross.

Mr Spencer Crookenden, the chairman, said that recovery from last year's losses had been difficult, requiring further redundancies and short-time working. Severance payments included in these figures total £73,000.

Kitchen furniture and industrial divisions made small profits in the period. However, in the appliance division stiff competition meant that cost reduction measures only succeeded in cutting losses.

Mr Crookenden comments: "These losses will not be allowed to continue and further action is being taken. Bank borrowings have been reduced by some £500,000 since the previous year and we continue to be firmly controlled."

In the second half the company is making small profits at the pretax level in spite of thin order books.

## Peat predicts rise in its income

Accountancy firm Peat, Marwick, Mitchell expects worldwide fee income of \$950m (\$487m) for the year to the end of this month. The figure last year was \$815m.

Last year's figure made Peat the second largest firm in the world after Coopers & Lybrand with income of \$845m and ahead of Arthur Andersen with \$805m. Comparisons for this year's figures are not yet available. In the United Kingdom fee income rose from £40.6m to £49.2m.

Mr John Grenside, chairman of PM International and senior partner of PMM in the United Kingdom, revealed the figures in a speech to the PMI council meeting in London.

He also discussed developments in the EEC as they affect accountancy. He said he was concerned about the support among some states for the introduction of the eighth directive which would restrict the number of services offered to companies by auditors.

He said: "The users of accounting and auditing services, not least medium and smaller companies which the United Kingdom Government is so anxious to encourage, looked for a broad range of capabilities and such restrictions, if imposed, would be contrary to their needs. The United Kingdom accounting profession would vigorously resist attempts to restrict their range of services."

Commenting on the state of the British economy, Mr Grenside said its decline was not absolute but far too great relative to the rest of the developed world to be acceptable.

He added that the world economy should benefit from an easing of inflationary pressures as a result of the fall in the oil price. On small businesses in the United Kingdom he said they generally flourish best alongside large ones and added it was crucial to restore the major industrial base of the United Kingdom to good health. He pointed out that Britain was still 80 per cent overpriced relative to major competitors.

## W H Smith expects an improvement

W. H. Smith & Son is finding the going tough but should show an improvement on last year's performance.

So far as book distribution and publishing are concerned, operations in the United Kingdom appear to have stabilized. But the company faces its real test over the Christmas period, and the business in the United States is continuing to cause concern.

Mr P. W. Bennett, chairman, said at the annual meeting: "As is always the case, the level of Christmas trade is of paramount importance, the final results. But as of today we are not depressed about our performance or the prospects."

Mr Bennett added that the company was pleased for the most part with the way trading was holding up in the United Kingdom, on both the retail and wholesale sides. Trade was not dramatic but there were steady increases. However, there were some signs of a slowdown in newspaper and magazine sales.

**Bruntons finds going tough**  
Bruntons (Musculburgh), the steel wire maker, continues to find this a difficult year, said Mr A. S. Wood, chairman, in his annual statement, but the board expects to be able to maintain the second interim dividend despite an inescapable decline in profits.

However, some signs of changes favourable to the company were emerging—the value of sterling has fallen, and efforts to restrict the production and increase the prices of continental steel producers and processors appear more likely to succeed.

**Profits tumble at Ariel Industries**  
Pretax profits of Leicester-based Ariel Industries crashed from the record £1.02m of 1979-80 to just £137,000 in the 12 months to March 31. The total dividend, gross, is being halved to 1.95p; the board predicted a total of not less than this amount at the interim stage when the company's results were heavily down.

Ariel makes industrial fasteners, precision engineering products and items for the food and clothing industries.

**A Cohen recovers**  
In 1980, A. Cohen made good the ground lost in 1979. Pretax profits for last year reached £1.94m (compared with 1979's £1.76m), bringing Cohen almost level with 1978's £1.96m. Turnover was slightly better, at £34.7m, compared with £33.19m. The total dividend, gross, goes up by 1p to 10.1p a share. Cohen makes non-ferrous metal ingots, etc.

**Ward White's balance sheet strong**  
Despite the expenditure last year of £10m on acquisitions, the Ward White Group's

balance sheet is "remarkably strong", the chairman, Mr George McWaters, told shareholders at the annual meeting of the footwear and engineering group in London.

Mr McWaters added: "I would like to have reported that the start of the year had been good and that the United Kingdom recession being over, all operating divisions were at full steam ahead. But this is not the case. The United Kingdom recession is still with us and until that has changed we will be unable to achieve our full profit potential."

**Hestair maintains steady progress**  
Hestair's first four months trading this year have maintained the steady improvement shown last year with turnover rising some 15 per cent higher despite difficult trading conditions. Mr David Hestair, chairman, said at the annual meeting yesterday.

Particularly good performances have come from the consumer products division with both Hope and Kildicraft well up. Farm equipment remained a depressed market but last year's cost reductions have enabled this division to show much improved figures. The board hopes to resume payment of an interim dividend this year.

**Sidlaw back in profit midway**  
Following a return to profits at the half-way stage, Sidlaw Industries, the Dundee-based quartered oil services and textiles group, is lifting its interim dividend from 2.14p to 3.57p gross. Although turnover shrank from £17.99m to £15.22m in the six months to March 27 last, Sidlaw achieved a pretax profit of £256,000, against a loss, before tax, of £163,000 last time.

Prospects for the second half remain encouraging in oil.

### Business appointments

## Imperial names new director

Mrs Sara Morrison will join the board of Imperial Group as a non-executive director from October 1. She is an executive director of The General Electric Company and a director of the Abbey National Building Society and of the IFA Fourth Channel Company.

Mr K. Linford, Mr T. C. Stevenson and Mr P. J. Gilman have become directors of Esplanade Property Group.

Mr Chris Phillips has been elected to the board of directors of W. Williams & Sons (Holdings). Mr Frank T. Davies has been made managing director.

Mr J. Hicks, a managing director of BP and chairman of BP Minerals International is to be chairman of Selection Trust.

Mr W. St. J. White is to join the board of directors of Rascal-Decca. Mr J. M. Decca becomes managing director of Rascal-Survey. Mr David E. Southern and Mr P. J. Gilman become commercial director and managing director of Rascal-Decca Navigator. Mr Simon Monford becomes commercial director and Mr Chris Hicks becomes director of Rascal-Decca Defence Systems (Radar). Mr Adrian R. P. Day is now production director of Rascal-Decca.

Mr Jim Shaw and Mr Michael Jennings are to become directors of the divisional board of Tarmac. Mr Michael R. Mason has been elected chairman of the Stock Exchange, Liverpool unit.

Mr Peter H. S. Barker has been elected vice-chairman. Mr Hugh Reed has been made a director of C. H. Beazley (Holdings).

Mr Graham Jones has been appointed sales director of Delta-Flow.

Mr Kenneth Gardiner has been made director for Midlands Bank's operations. He succeeds Mr Michael Fuller, who is to be a general manager of the bank.

Mr J. A. L. Cumming is to join the board of James Finlay Corporation. Mr J. J. C. Thompson is to join the board of James Finlay Investment Management and James Finlay Unit Trust Management.

Mr Hugh W. Langland is to be a director of Thomas Tilling. Mr H. W. Jackson is to join the board of Butterfield-Harvey as a non-executive director.

**US takeover by Vaux Breweries**  
Sunderland-based Vaux Breweries has made its first move into the United States with a takeover worth £1.40m (about £700,000). It has agreed to buy Fred Koch Brewery of Dun-  
kirk, New York. Vaux believes there is considerable potential for smaller breweries in the United States concentrating on a high-quality product.

**Bank Base Rates**

ABN Bank ..... 12%  
Barclays ..... 12%  
BCCI ..... 12%  
Consolidated Credit ..... 12%  
C. Hoare & Co. .... 12%  
Lloyds Bank ..... 12%  
Midland Bank ..... 12%  
Nat Westminster ..... 12%  
TSB ..... 12%  
Williams & Glyn's ..... 12%

\* 7 day deposit on terms of £100,000 or more  
£250,000 9%  
£500,000 10%  
£1,000,000 10%

**M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited**  
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821 1212

**The Over-the-Counter Market**

1980/81	1980/81	Company	Price	Change	Gross Dividend	Yield	P/E	Fully Paid
76	39	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
52	21	Armstrong & Rhodes	48	—	1.4	2.9	19.8	45.7
200	523	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	104	—	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.8
126	88	Frank Horrell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
110	39	Frederick Parker	62	—	1.7	2.7	27.0	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	39	Jackson Group	104	—	7.0	6.7	3.3	7.4
129	103	James Burrough	129	—	7.9	6.1	10.6	10.6
334	244	Robert Jenkins	334	—	3.1	3.9	—	—
55	50	Suttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	196	Torday Limited	197	—	15.1	7.7	7.6	13.0
23	8	Twinklford Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinklford 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	42	—	3.0	7.1	6.5	10.2
103	81	Walker Alexander	102	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	9.0
263	181	W. S. Yeates	255	—	13.1	5.1	4.8	9.8

Prospects for the second half remain encouraging in oil.

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# To the shareholders of British Sugar Corporation



## What looks sweet now could so easily turn sour

British Sugar is a one product company subject particularly to the vagaries of the English weather and to the policies of the EEC. For this year it has forecast increased profits and dividends. But on the Board's own admission there will be no growth in volume for the next four years. Can British Sugar, therefore, really hope to:

**Maintain and increase a dividend which this year will cost nearly £19 million?**

**AND spend the £25 million a year they say they need for improving and modernising plant in addition to normal maintenance?**

**AND make an adequate charge for depreciation, when the 1979 amount was admitted to be "not sufficient" to replace their assets and since then has been reduced?**

**AND cope with the effect of inflation on fuel and labour costs with no compensating volume increase?**

**AND preserve and increase shareholders' funds?**

Participate in an enlarged enterprise with a secure UK base and exciting prospects of international growth. British Sugar needs the protection of S & W Berisford.

# ACCEPT OUR FINAL OFFER WITHOUT DELAY

Acceptance Forms can be obtained from County Bank Limited, 11 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EE. Telephone: 01-538 6000.

The Directors of S & W Berisford Limited have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate, and each Director of Berisford accepts responsibility accordingly.



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## Wall Street

[illegible]

ricorp closed at 29 1/2. The Manhattan rose 7 1/2 to 37 1/2. The Midland increased 1 1/2 to 40 1/2.

Chicorp. closed at 294 up 11.	General Motors	Int'l Tel. Tel.	Transocean
Chase Manhattan rose 13 to 55 1/2.	Burlington and	Int'l. Bank	Trans. Corp.
Marine Midland increased 17 to 27 1/2.	Warren	Int'l. Harb.	Trans. Corp.
Barnes and Noble's America closed at 27 1/2, up 11.	Canadian Pacific	Int'l. Harb.	Trans. Corp.
Electronic issues were also strong. IBM climbed 1 1/2 to 59.	Calumet	Int'l. Harb.	Trans. Corp.
Telephone rose 6 1/2 to 171 and Data General rose 4 1/2 to 291 after falling sharply yesterday, following news that it lost a major lawsuit.	Chrysler	Int'l. Harb.	Trans. Corp.
Armco rose 1 1/2 to 24 1/2 after announcing that it plans to repurchase some of its shares.	Chrysler	Int'l. Harb.	Trans. Corp.
Treasury Dept. reported that it reported higher third quarter earnings.	Chrysler	Int'l. Harb.	Trans. Corp.

## Money Market

[illegible]

2 months	12 <sup>14</sup> <sub>14</sub> -12 <sup>11</sup> <sub>14</sub>	3 months	12 <sup>14</sup> <sub>14</sub> -12 <sup>10</sup> <sub>14</sub>
3 months	12 <sup>14</sup> <sub>14</sub> -12 <sup>10</sup> <sub>14</sub>	4 months	12 <sup>14</sup> <sub>14</sub> -12 <sup>9</sup> <sub>14</sub>
4 months	12 <sup>14</sup> <sub>14</sub> -12 <sup>9</sup> <sub>14</sub>	6 months	12 <sup>14</sup> <sub>14</sub> -12 <sup>8</sup> <sub>14</sub>
6 months	12 <sup>14</sup> <sub>14</sub> -12 <sup>8</sup> <sub>14</sub>		

[illegible]

## Euro-\$ Deposits

[illegible]

72-80 Gals	
65.4	4
53.4	2
62.1	4
116.6	10
40.8	2
96.7	8
54.6	3
28.3	6

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This is from the Committee Friday: I Polish today; I translate dear Co.

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# Lords vote for seat belts to be compulsory

## Judge shoots the evidence

Bonn, June 11.—A West German judge cleared his court of a double quick time when he fired a rear gas pistol in the belief that it was unloaded.

Judge Paul Krahfors, the defendant, lawyers, witnesses and the public were all taken to the Bonn court with streaming eyes as a cloud of gas enveloped them.

The judge was handling the pistol after it was introduced in evidence.

When the trial was resumed, Martin Obrskovic, a Yugoslav, was sentenced to four years imprisonment for using the pistol to rob a bank last December.

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**Surveyors, Valuers & Estate Agents**